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men carry woman down ladder at Corona de Aragon Hotel.

## Oil Ignites

## laze at Luxury Hotel Kills in Spain; Accident Cited

RAGOZA, Spain, July 12 — One of the worst building fires in Spain today, officials said, killed at least 12 people and injured 20 others in a luxury hotel. The fire broke out in the hotel's swimming pool area, where a couple was relaxing. The fire spread rapidly, and the hotel's fire alarm system failed to alert guests in time. The hotel, the Corona de Aragon, is a well-known establishment in Ragoza. The fire broke out in the hotel's swimming pool area, where a couple was relaxing. The fire spread rapidly, and the hotel's fire alarm system failed to alert guests in time. The hotel, the Corona de Aragon, is a well-known establishment in Ragoza.

## Australians, Chiding U.S., Hunt Skylab Debris

From Agency Dispatches  
PERTH, Australia, July 12. — Souvenir-hunting Australians hauled in hunks of apparent Skylab junk from rooftops and outback scrubland today while dozens of their angry countrymen gave the United States a piece of their mind about the space station scare.



Debris from Skylab's breakup illuminates the Wednesday-night sky over Perth, Australia.

"It was an incredible sight," said rancher Ray Seiler, 10 miles north of Balladonia. "Hundreds of shining lights dropping all around the homestead. They were white as they headed for us, but as they began dropping they turned dull red. All the time, there was a tremendous sonic boom. It must have lasted about a minute."

Then he could hear the noise of wind in the air as bigger pieces passed over us. Just after the last pieces dropped out of sight the whole house shook three times. It must have been the biggest pieces crashing down."

Mr. Seiler and his wife stood barefoot and in their pajamas outside their homestead as Skylab fragments plunged to earth in a kaleidoscope of blues, yellows and greens, "somewhere in the backyard." The backyard stretches about 20 miles from their house.

It shook everything around. You could actually feel the concussion in the air," Mr. Seiler said. "We raced out of bed and watched what I reckon would be about 20 pieces fly over the house, about 200 feet in the air."

U.S. officials estimated 20 to 25 tons of metal survived Skylab's disintegration when it plunged into the Earth's atmosphere about 5:30 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time yesterday.

No one was reported hurt, and apparently there was no property damage when the plummeting, 77-ton U.S. space station broke up over the Indian Ocean and rained red-hot chunks of debris over the sea and over a swath of Australia's sparsely populated southwest corner.

It came down at about 2 a.m. local time today in a "jackpot of shooting stars," as it was described by an Australian airline pilot who spotted the fiery display from aloft.

"It came down like a rainstorm," said Ray Smith, who was camping with his wife at Balladonia. "There were bits to the east, to the north, to the west, all around us."

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## Oil Pact On Sinai Reported By Begin

By William Claiborne  
JERUSALEM, July 12 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, returning from a three-day visit to Egypt and talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said today he had reached agreement with Mr. Sadat on Israel's purchase of oil from the Sinai fields it will relinquish as a result of the peace treaty.

Mr. Begin said that the Alma oil fields, which recently have been supplying up to 15 percent of the nation's oil consumption, would be formally turned over to Egypt on Nov. 26, and that the next day Israeli oil tankers would stand by to receive shipments at the "world market" price.

His remarks dispelled reports that negotiations on oil sales to Israel, which are included in the peace agreement but not with specifics, had broken down. He said oil experts from both countries will work out details of the transfer and pricing, but he gave no indication that Israel would receive preferred prices for what it purchases from Egypt.

Mr. Begin also said that an Israeli delegation will go to Cairo soon to meet with Egyptian transportation officials to discuss a proposal to rebuild the Cairo-Israel railroad. The rail line, part of the old Cairo-Beirut line, has not been used for more than 30 years.

Canadian Interest  
Mr. Begin said that representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway had expressed an interest in re-opening the rail link, and that he and Mr. Sadat had agreed that the proposal should be explored by both countries. Calling the idea "practical," Mr. Begin conceded that opening the line could be years away.

Much of the track on the line was ripped up by the Israeli Army for use in the construction of the West Bank barrier.

1,000 Cambodians Return  
BANGKOK, July 12 (AP) — More than 1,000 Cambodians who were forcibly repatriated to their war-torn country have returned to Thailand and will be accepted by the United States and France for resettlement. The Thai Supreme Command announced.

Norway Doubles Quota  
OSLO, July 12 (UPI) — Norway yesterday decided to double to 3,000 the number of Indochinese refugees it will accept, and has called on other countries to do likewise.

December deadline. IEA officials said that voluntary energy-saving measures have had little impact so far, but the higher price of oil will spur conservation efforts in the next few months.

Reduced economic growth, however, appeared to be a key factor in the IEA scenario for curbing the growth of energy demand.

Even with the slackening demand, government-ordered economy measures probably will be necessary next year to avoid another oil shortage, IEA President Niels Erbsboell said here after a meeting of its governing board.

IEA planning has been hampered by the uncertainty surrounding U.S. energy policy since President Carter canceled his planned speech on energy, officials said privately.

The IEA — a 20-nation body created to coordinate energy policy of the industrial countries — is also uncertain about its exact role in trying to monitor how faithfully the key industrial nations comply with their energy-saving commitments made at the Tokyo Summit.

France, one of the seven nations there, has never even joined the IEA.

But the IEA governing board concluded that the economic slowdown added to the impact of higher OPEC prices and the accelerating campaign for energy conservation, could help put a lid on demand for imported oil.

By next October, the industrial countries will be importing two million barrels a day of oil less than they had originally planned for this year, IEA Executive Director Ulf Lantze told a news conference here.

The United States already has cut its anticipated imports by one million barrels a day — half the required total, he said.

Japan Lags  
West Germany and Britain have also cut back imports, he said, but Japan and other European countries are lagging behind.

Oil consumption in the United States, which accounts for about half the total oil imports of the IEA countries, dropped in the second quarter mainly due to supply problems in the wake of the Iranian crisis. U.S. officials said here recently.

The IEA statistics — arrived at via a complex formula involving cutbacks on anticipated imports but allowing for moderate economic growth — showed that countries are cutting energy use mainly through reduced economic growth and by substituting other fuel for imported oil and not by voluntary savings.

"We all agree that voluntary methods are not sufficiently effective," Mr. Erbsboell said. The IEA governing board is trying to launch a new package of measures to take the immediate pressure off the oil market.

New Steps  
These steps include stepped-up campaigns to cut energy consumption, implementation of a plan to register oil sales and deter speculation, and an appeal to governments to slow down their attempts to rebuild their oil stockpiles.

Mr. Lantze said that the IEA is still hampered by a lack of information about the current situation of the oil market, which has become more complex since the Iranian crisis.

But other IEA officials said that the agency's tentative scenario for the rest of this year shows the industrial countries' oil imports for 1979 running slightly below the 1978 level.

## Malaysia Proposes 'Holding Centers' for Boat People

By Henry Kamm  
BANGKOK, July 12 (NYT) — The Malaysian government is circulating a formal proposal among interested nations that offers the first positive Southeast Asian approach to saving the lives of refugees from Vietnam while easing the burden of the countries flooded by boat people.

Hoping to stimulate discussion in advance of the international refugee conference scheduled to open in Geneva next week, Malaysia proposes the establishment of holding centers in Southeast Asia for all refugees from Vietnam under UN auspices. The centers would receive all boat people now in camps in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong and any new arrivals.

The Malaysian proposal constitutes the first official recognition of the refugees' right to survival. The present practice is for countries of "first asylum," such as Malaysia, Indonesia or Thailand, to grant them refuge in a nationally administered camp or to send them back out to face the perils of the sea again.

The Malaysian idea is in line with present American thinking as stated by members of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's party during his recent meetings with regional leaders in Indonesia and Australia. In the American view, the establishment of refugee processing centers would constitute acceptance of the vital right of "first asylum" for boat people by the countries that now respect this right only sometimes.

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## Archipelago Remains Nonaligned

## Maldives: New Regime, Old Problems

MALE, Maldives (NYT) — It appears to have been little noticed elsewhere in the world, but the Republic of Maldives has had a new government since November, ending one of the longest stretches of one-man rule anywhere. Ibrahim Nasir had been in charge, as prime minister or president, since 1954.

## Desai Suffers New Setback As Confidence Vote Nears

NEW DELHI, July 12 (AP) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai's beleaguered government, facing a vote of confidence without an apparent parliamentary majority, suffered a further setback today when a Cabinet minister and a deputy minister submitted resignations.

Health Minister Rabi Ray and Deputy Energy Minister Janshwar Mishra have tendered resignations from the Cabinet but have not left the ruling Janata Party, an aide to Mr. Desai said.

However, the United News of India reported that Mr. Mishra and three other members quit the Janata Party today, raising to 53 the number who have defected since the crisis began. The defections have reduced Janata strength to 249 in the lower house, which with vacancies has 539 members.

Mr. Desai, 63, expressed optimism at a party meeting that his

28-month-old government would survive voting on the confidence motion, expected Monday after he speaks in the debate.

He believes that previously aligned regional parties and Communists will support him because they fear defeat in a midterm election that could follow the government's fall, the aide said.

All but two of the defectors have joined forces with Raj Narain, an outspoken critic of Mr. Desai and former health minister. Mr. Narain left the Janata last month after party disciplinary action.

The 62-year-old Mr. Narain has openly attacked the Hindu nationalist Jana Sangh faction of the party, which he has accused of fomenting religious intolerance. He was elected leader of the dissenters at a meeting yesterday of what has been called the Janata-Secular party.

Ahmed Saleem, undersecretary for external affairs, said that about 20 officials of the former regime had been tried and sentenced so far, to an average of three to four years' banishment to a remote island. The 144,000 people of Maldives live on only about 100 of its 2,000 islands.

Mr. Saleem said that the new government was not seeking vengeance, but that Parliament had insisted on investigating the activities of former officials, and on trying offenders. The principal defendant, he said, is the former public safety minister, Abdul Hannan, who is charged with political persecution.

Mr. Saleem, telling of people having been unlawfully arrested for political reasons under the old regime, said that there were "some deaths." Delicately alluding to torture, he declared, "People have been forced to admit things they had not done."

The former president, whose large business holdings here are administered by relatives, is in Singapore. Mr. Saleem said that Mr. Nasir would face trial if he returned. He said there was proof that Mr. Nasir had misused government funds.

Hassan Ahmed Maniku, director of the Information Department, said that the government had stopped publishing its own newspaper and that the press was free, but this view is not universally shared. "There is freedom of expression to criticize the former government," said a young Maldivian recently back from studies abroad. "It doesn't extend to the new government."

Young English-speaking Maldivians who were questioned at random along the rain-soaked, unpaved streets of the capital could think of no changes in their lives under the new government. A former education official spoke of plans to expand schools with UN assistance, but noted the magnitude of the task in a country with a population spread over many tiny islands. Only 9 percent of the school-age population attends school, he said, and two-thirds of the education budget is spent to import teachers, mostly from Sri Lanka, and pay them wages that a Maldivian teacher said were three to four times as high as his.

As it was under the former regime, the principal development effort in Maldives, which is classified by the United Nations as one of the 25 least-developed countries, is in renting uninhabited islands to operators. These entrepreneurs bring in groups, mainly West Germans, for a week or two of sun, crystal-clear water and soft, white beaches.

To prevent cultural clashes in this traditional Islamic society, officials said, every effort is made to take the tourists directly from the airport to their resorts and to discourage them from making more than a brief stop in Male (pronounced MAH-lay), the capital.

Last year, 30,000 tourists came, and more resorts are being developed. Officials say that prostitution and excessive use of alcohol and drugs are beginning to crop up.

The country's traditional policy of nonalignment will not change, Mr. Saleem said. It found its strongest expression in 1977, he said, when the former government turned down a Soviet offer of more than \$1 million a year to lease the island of Gan. Ostensibly, this was for use by the Soviet fishing fleet, but Gan was a British base until 1976 and has an excellent airport and a good port. In addition, Mr. Saleem said, while it is situated only 200 miles north of Diego Garcia, the West's principal military base in the Indian Ocean.

HENRY KAMM

## President of ITT Resigns; Policy Differences Cited

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT) — Lyman Hamilton Jr., president and chief executive officer of International Telephone and Telegraph, resigned yesterday, stunning New York's business and financial community.

The announcement by the nation's 11th-largest industrial concern was made after an extended directors' meeting. Policy differences with the board were given as the reason for Mr. Hamilton's sudden departure.

Mr. Hamilton was replaced by Rand Araskog, 47, senior vice president and chief operating officer since 1978. Harold Geneen, 69, will continue as chairman.

Mr. Hamilton, 53, had held the \$750,000-a-year position for 18 months.

## U.S. Court Allows Parents To Sterilize Mongoloid

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 12 (AP) — A judge ruled today that the parents of an 18-year-old retarded woman should be allowed to have her sterilized.

In a 37-page opinion, Superior Court Judge Bertram Polow approved the request of Edward and Luanne Grady of Sparta, N.J., to have the court allow Morrystown Memorial Hospital to perform a tubal ligation on their daughter, Lee Ann. She is a victim of Down's syndrome, also known as mongolism.

The Grady's claim that their daughter would not be able to care for a child if she were to become pregnant and would have more freedom if she were sterilized.

The case was assigned to Judge Polow several months ago after Morrystown Memorial Hospital refused to perform the operation without a court order.

"Her parents should be permitted to exercise their judgment," Judge Polow said. "It is not for this court to substitute its judgment for the informed consent of Lee Ann Grady... nor to weigh the relative advantages and risks of other methods of contraception."

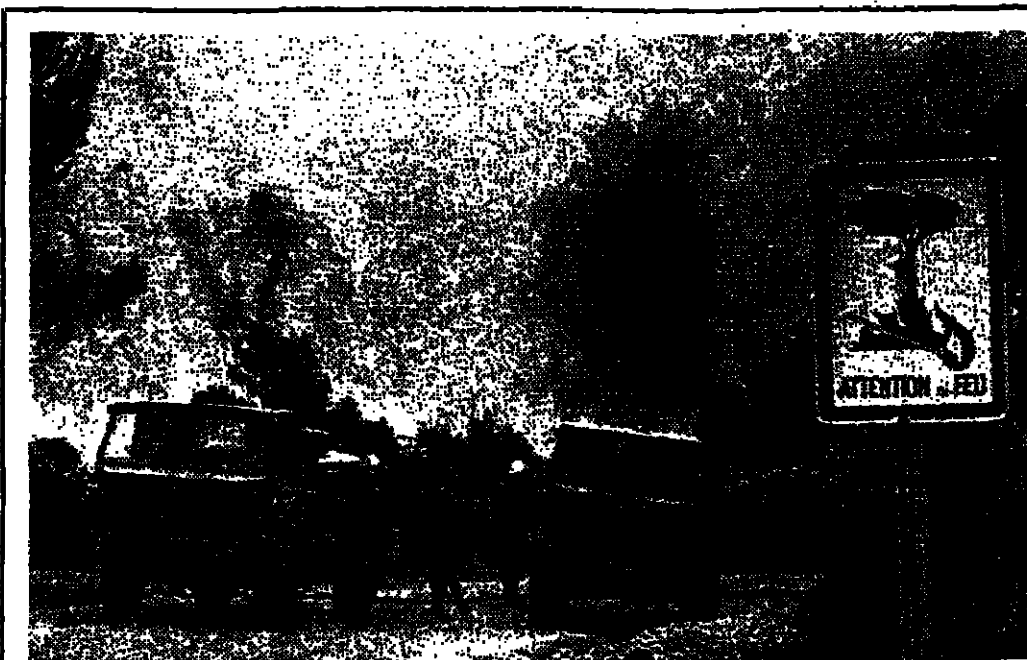
The judge said his decision "is not to be interpreted as authorizing parents to consent to the sterilization of incompetent persons, absent (of) authorization by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The Grady parents had argued that the precedent-setting Karen Ann Quinlan decision, handed down by the New Jersey Supreme Court three years ago, can be applied to the sterilization question.

After lapsing into a coma, Miss Quinlan was sustained on a life-supporting respirator for more than a year before the court ruled she had a right to "death with dignity." The respirator was disconnected but Miss Quinlan has continued to live.

Dalai Lama in Geneva

2 CHARS GENEVA, July 12 (UPI) — The Dalai Lama, the 45-year-old exiled God-king of Tibet, arrived from India today to meet with the 1,100 Tibetan refugees in Switzerland and to receive treatment for rheumatism.



Firemen sent to reinforce the fight against a forest blaze set up their equipment on a road near Aix-en-Provence, close to a sign warning passers-by against the danger of forest fire.

## Forest Fires in French Midi Called Worst in 20 Years

MARSEILLES, July 12 (Reuters) — An estimated 3,500 firemen, troops and police were today fighting what were described as France's worst forest fires in 20 years, which had forced the evacuation of more than 2,000 persons.

Flaming planes flew around the clock to combat fires which had been raging for five days and had razed 15,000 acres of woodland in southeastern France.

Fanned by strong winds, the flames were advancing on a 15-mile front toward Aubagne, a town of 80,000 east of Marseilles.

No rain has fallen in the region for three months and reservoirs have run dry.

More than 2,000 persons were evacuated from homes or camping sites on Saturday. About 100 handicapped patients were evacuated from a hospital last night near Marseilles.

## International Ban on Factory-Ships

## Respite in Slaughter of Whales Is Seen

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 12 (WP) — The worldwide moratorium on whaling by factory ships, voted here yesterday by the International Whaling Commission, will for the first time protect the great majority of the world's remaining sperm whales, a seriously depleted species.

Commercial whalers began killing sperm whales in large numbers after the blue, fin, humpback, gray and other great whales were hunted into near-extinction. Almost 10,000 sperm whales were killed last year.

Yesterday's action did not ban all commercial whaling, however. The relatively small and populous Minke whale remains legitimate prey.

The new measure principally affects the whaling industry of Japan, which uses factory vessels as mother-ships for processing the kills of smaller hunting ships.

The Soviet and Japanese delegations complained of discrimination by nonwhaling nations, including the United States.

Several delegations said they believe the action could destroy the Soviet Union's already declining whaling industry, which has depended on sperm-whale harvesting.

The head of the Japanese delegation, Kunio Yonazawa, angrily registered his "sense of resentment and displeasure at these discriminatory measures." Japan's plea for fair treatment and justice has been disregarded. We find no significance in sitting with you in good faith," he said, in what some took as a threat that the Japanese might leave the commission.

[But, while expressing shock at the Commission's "unexpected" decision, the Japan Whaling Association said today in Tokyo that Japan will not pull out of the 23-member commission or file any objections. United Press International reported.]

The Japanese and other whaling nations were warned here this week by two U.S. congressmen, Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., and Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., that under legislation nearing passage they could be banned from fishing within the U.S. 200-mile zone if

they violated measures such as those enacted by the commission.

Japan, Russia and South Korea all depend on extensive commercial fishing in these U.S. waters.

Another U.S. proposal to extend the moratorium to all whaling worldwide — including the land-based whaling engaged in by Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Spain, Brazil, Chile, Peru and a few other nations — failed to pass. Delegations supporting the factory-ship ban but not a complete moratorium said that coastal whaling is easier to monitor, and includes "aboriginal," self-preservation whaling by such people as Eskimos.

Proposals

Today, the commission was to consider proposals by Seychelles for an Indian Ocean ban on land-based as well as factory-ship hunting of sperm whales for at least three years and to make most of the ocean a refuge for whales. Close votes were expected.

Most of the many conservationists observing the commission's deliberations were jubilant yesterday about the factory-ship ban. It was, said Thomas Garrett, a conservationist member of the U.S. delegation, "the biggest single advance this commission has taken."

But conservationists feared that protection for the sperm whale may be coming too late. Of all the endangered great whales under commission protection, they point out, only the California gray whale, first protected by the United States 40 years ago, has increased in numbers. The others — and possibly the sperm whale, they fear — are at such a low level of survival that survival is problematical.

Supporters of the minke-whale exemption argue that the commission's scientific data show that minke, which grow to a maximum of 30 feet, are still quite plentiful. But Lewis Regenstein, executive vice president of the Fund for the Animals, said the estimates are based on inadequate data.

"They think there are a lot of minke whales left because a lot of minke whales are still being killed," he said. "That's what happened with all the other whales. They didn't stop killing them until the species had collapsed."

More than 20,000 whales were killed under whaling commission quotas last year. As a result of yesterday's moratorium vote, and under quotas still to be set for minke whales, perhaps half that many will be killed in the coming year.

"And then, he's been around for a real long time down there, so he knows the lake better than any of us do. His problem, though, is that he's got to eat about half his weight every day. Food is harder to come by in the lake, and eventually, getting old and all that, he's going to get lazy and bite on something with a hook in it."

This intimate analysis of the catfish's psyche by Sgt. Grunke, a genuinely kind and relaxed man, might normally lead to some skepticism, but German literature has set a number of precedents involving fish that talk, advise and do favors.

In Gunter Grass' latest book, there is a talking flounder who transforms a fisherman named Max into a firechief, a judge, a president of the bundestank, a trade union leader and an orchestra conductor to satisfy his insatiable wife. But when the woman cries out for Beethoven, the flounder asked out, "Enough is enough. Now she's going too far. Hands off our classics!"

All fish stories, the flounder seemed to say, have limits.

**\$13 Million Sought For Uganda Refugees**

GENEVA, July 12 (AP) — The United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling, appealed to governments today to provide a total of \$13 million for an emergency program to help refugees in Uganda.

A statement said the recent fighting between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops had affected 400,000 people.

## Plane Safe in Amsterdam

## U.S. Crew Refuses to Fly PLO Arms to Sandinist

AMSTERDAM, July 12 — A U.S.-owned cargo jet chartered by the Palestine Liberation Organization and loaded with 50 tons of arms for the Nicaraguan rebels arrived empty today in Amsterdam after being detained in Tunisia.

The arms, including three cannons, had been loaded aboard the Boeing 707 in Tunisia, then unloaded when the American crew refused to fly them.

Dutch police escorted the four U.S. crewmen to quarters at Schiphol airport from the 1,100-mile flight from Tunis. The crewmen said the American Embassy in Tunis had requested that they not talk to reporters.

The Boeing 707 owned by a Kansas City-based company, Global International Airlines, was chartered by the PLO through a Belgian company, Young's Cargo Service of Brussels, the sources said. Both charter firms said they had been told the plane was to carry only Red Crescent supplies. The Red Crescent is the Muslim equivalent of the Red Cross.

Chinese Weapons

The plane's cargo manifest showed it was carrying medical and relief supplies. All the arms reportedly were of Chinese origin.

It was the first known instance of PLO weapons shipments to the Sandinista rebels. In February, the PLO issued a joint statement with a part of the Sandinista leadership condemning Israel. Israel recently announced it has stopped its sales of arms to Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

The Tunisian government yesterday issued a statement saying, "A chartered 707 belonging to a small U.S. company and under contract for the use of the Palestine Liberation Organization landed in Tunisia to pick up military equipment of non-Western origin belonging to the PLO."

The statement added, "The decision was made by the government of Tunisia to unload the plane and return it to the care of the crew for departure" to Amsterdam.

A spokesman for Global, Stan Adler, said the Boeing was hired to carry Red Crescent supplies from Beirut to Costa Rica, which the Sandinistas use as a base for their struggle against Somoza.

No Agreement

Mr. Adler said "we categorically deny" agreeing to fly weapons. "We were told we were flying relief supplies — blankets, sleeping bags, cooking utensils and things of that nature. We would never get mixed up in this sort of thing."

Three Palestinians and a representative of Young's Cargo Service boarded the aircraft in Beirut after it was loaded with crates bearing Red Crescent symbols.

As the craft was approaching the Tunis-Carthage airport, Capt. Paul Marable of Kansas City, Mo., was ordered to land at a nearby military field at Bizerte, about 40 miles from Tunis, according to Mr. Adler.

He added that Capt. Marable and his three crew members, all Americans, were not present while the aircraft was loaded with about 30 additional tons of crates and three cannons. Mr. Adler said that when the captain saw the cannons, he refused to fly the aircraft to Costa Rica.

Other sources said the pilot told officials the craft had some mechanical difficulties and would have to make a stopover at the civilian airport in Tunis. Once he landed in Tunis, the pilot called the U.S. Embassy seeking help.

State Department officials said the crew held lengthy discussions with U.S. Ambassador Bosworth. But these officials not disclose any details of the three-day delay except by Tunisian authorities.

A State Department spokesman said the "legal implications" of the plane's landing were being studied.

Edouard Lejeune, general manager of Young's Cargo in Tunis, said he had provided the understanding it would relief supplies only.

"It's not that we are cautious objectors or humanitarians," Mr. Lejeune said. "We support arms. But we do it with all the necessary care. We simply did not have the necessary documents to fly arms."

**Sinai Accords On Oil W**

(Continued from Page 1)

Bar-Lev defense line along the Canal during the 1973 war. In an unexpected development, Mr. Begin flew today from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem's airport, then becoming the prime minister to land in flight abroad.

Mr. Begin's Israeli-made executive jet landed at Jerusalem's airport, where a press plane tried to land. Four members of a Jewish family who were with their brother, Roi, who served 14 years in prison for his involvement in the 1954 abortive espionage case.

Mr. Begin asked Mr. Begin for permission to visit Israel. Orders were immediate for travel papers.

Talks Held

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Joint Chiefs of Staff give their views on SALT-2 pact in testimony Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The chiefs are, from left: Gen. Edward Meyer, Army chief of staff; Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations; Gen. David Jones, chairman; Gen. Allen, Air Force chief of staff; and Gen. Robert Barrow, Marine Corps commandant.

### Warns Senate of Soviet Superiority by 1982

### critic Nitze Urges Amending of SALT-2

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — Sen. William F. Buckley Jr., a leading SALT-2 critic, today urged the Senate to reject the pact or amend it. "What I have in mind," Mr. Nitze replied, "is if a majority of the Senate were to get behind a number of propositions — to maintain an adequate and full deterrent and not to concede to Soviet superiority even if that requires amendments and clarifying negotiations [with the Russians]."

### ctions Will Continue, arter Informs Muzorewa

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT) — President Carter told Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa yesterday he would not lift sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia at this advising him that such action would be to wait until major constitutional and administrative changes had been made. Mr. Carter said that he would be no early in the administration's policy of withholding normal diplomatic relations with Salisbury. The president reiterated the position of the United States that it is not appropriate or helpful to lift sanctions at this time.

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### ate of Belgium Resign Monday

BRUSSELS, July 12 (Reuters) — Leo Smeets, a leading figure in the Roman Catholic church, will offer his resignation as prime minister of Belgium and archbishop of Brussels on Monday, his birthday, his secretary said. The resignation is expected to be accepted by the king.

## Brainstorming at Camp David

### Carter Urged to Rekindle Sagging National Spirit

By Terence Smith  
WASHINGTON (NYT) — They sat down at 9:20 a.m. at the huge conference table in Laurel Lodge at Camp David, Md., the president in a sports jacket and open-neck shirt, his guests in business suits.

### President to Address U.S. Sunday on Energy Issues

WASHINGTON, July 12 — President Carter will address the nation on energy and other matters Sunday night, the White House announced today. The announcement said Mr. Carter would make the address at 10 p.m. EDT Sunday from the Oval Office "on issues he feels are important to the nation, including energy."

Several names have been mentioned as possible successors including former Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis and John DeBartolo, former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. But Mr. DeBartolo said he has not been contacted and "there is nothing to it so far as I know."

### Need for Clear Plan

"I told him he didn't have to have all the answers right now," Mr. Mahoney said later. "But I told him that he has got to persuade the public that he has a clear, understandable plan and the staff to follow through on it. If he does, private industry will support it."

### Lukewarm Support

The remarks of Mr. Nitze and Gen. Rowley, however, are not expected to constitute the sort of bombshell that could convince the Senate not to ratify the treaty.

### Carter Looked Well

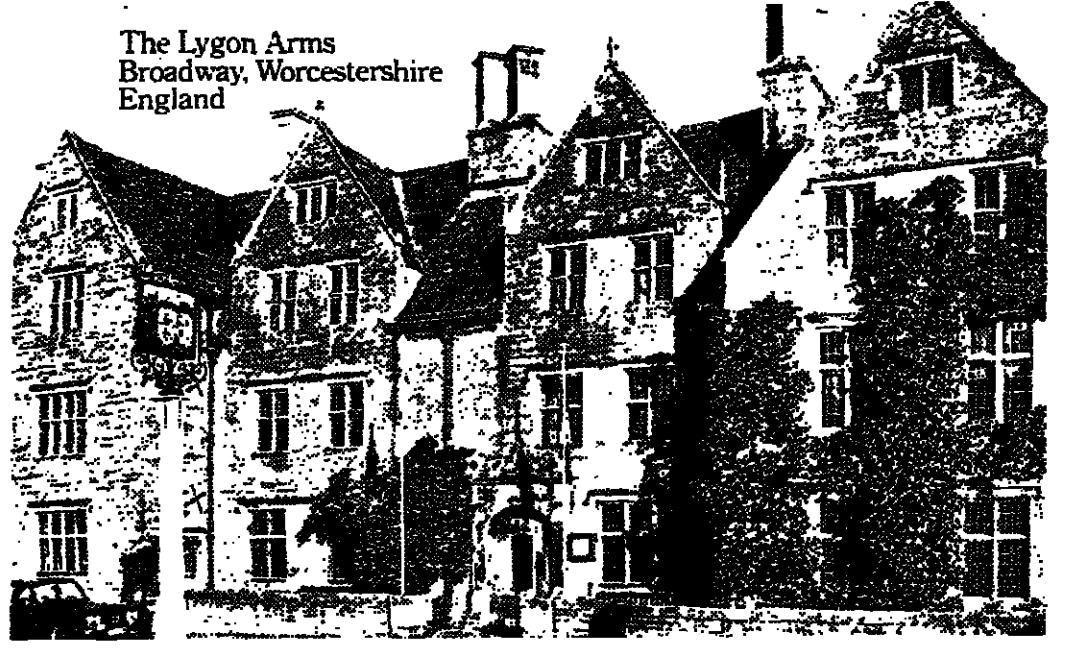
Both Mr. Jordan and Mr. Mahoney thought the president looked well — "concerned and serious but not ill-at-ease," Mr. Mahoney said — and believed the wide-ranging consultations that Mr. Carter has been holding for a week were a good way to analyze the United States' problems.

### Gilbert Islands Become Kiribati And Independent

TARAWA, Kiribati, July 12 (UPI) — The former Gilbert Islands, scene of some of the bloodiest Pacific fighting in World War II, became independent from Britain today.

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## The President's Choices

The great peril facing President Carter is immobility — the political paralysis that seizes a man who has stared too long at conflicting choices. He has arrived at the point where every possible initiative in energy and economic policy seems to cut against some other cherished purpose, and every possible advantage seems to cancel itself out somewhere in the great equation.

\* \* \*  
Guarantees of fuel to farmers aggravate shortages in the city. Decontrolling gasoline prices aggravates inflation — and for that reason, apparently, Mr. Carter has ruled out this quickest and simplest way to end the gasoline lines. Any serious attempt to produce synthetic fuels will jeopardize his hopes for a balanced budget. Mr. Carter's sharp analytical habit of mind keeps telling him that everything is connected to everything else.

This sense of stalemate is momentarily what accounts — in large part, anyway — for the current unpopularity of a president who has, in fact, done very little that is unpopular. But if he now concludes that given his unpopularity, he can no longer afford to do anything at all that will make anybody angry — well, he is lost. Both he and the country will be infinitely better off if he draws the other conclusion — that his low standing in the polls liberates him to do, on a grand scale, what must be done.

The president is now beyond all the conventional considerations of placating his various constituencies; too many of them have already left him. As he establishes a course of action, he will find that most Americans understand perfectly well that one necessity often collides with another and not all choices are simple. Most Americans also understand that circumstances change, and are less con-

cerned with his past promises than he himself seems to be.

Where the president's inflation policy conflicts with his energy policy, it is clearly the energy policy that must have, for now, right of way. Much can be done to mitigate the inflationary effects of rapid fuel price increases. But amidst continual oil shortages, nothing can be done about inflation.

Where environmental standards conflict with power production, the protection of health has to prevail. Where those standards drive up production costs, the people who use the power can fairly be required to pay for it. To burn coal safely is largely a matter of adequate investment in the protective equipment.

The strategies to increase fuel supplies certainly won't work quickly, and perhaps some of them won't work at all. But if the country is going to have to live with less oil, it is essential for the government to demonstrate that every reasonable possibility is being pursued to relieve the dislocation and discomfort. The country is in a mood to experiment. Mr. Carter's office gives him a greater license for trial and error than he has seemed to believe. As Franklin Delano Roosevelt said of his first hasty farm bill, drafted in the dire distress of early 1933, "If the darn thing doesn't work, we can say so quite frankly, but at least try it."

\* \* \*  
If President Carter can now lay out a course of action that is comprehensible and forceful, he will find support flowing to it. The central requirement is, of course, a series of decisions that show a steady and unambiguous purpose.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Strauss Mission

Robert S. Strauss, the president's choice to steer Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, made a typically brisk start. He arrived on a scene in which four previous sessions had produced a "stalemate" on an Egyptian proposal to negotiate a joint declaration of principles on Palestinian rights, and quickly got the parties to set aside that quest. Who, after all, will compromise his principles? Instead he got them to create "working groups" to discuss the "modalities of electing self-governing authorities" in the West Bank and Gaza and the "rights, powers and duties" those authorities would have.

\* \* \*  
In accomplishing this particular result, Ambassador Strauss was at pains to establish that he speaks authoritatively for President Carter, that on autonomy tactics and issues he has rank on the State Department, and that he intends to plunk himself square in the middle of the action. Plainly, he is a pragmatist whose first effort will be to move the negotiations and if in his judgment certain things get in the way, such as the furor over new Israeli settlements in the West Bank, he will brush them away. So it is that he is leaving it to other U.S. officials to assure the rest of the Arab world that the United States cares about Elon Moreh.

Whether this highly personal, unconventional, somewhat careering style is suitable for the formidable task in front of Mr. Strauss is, of course, debatable. The fact is, however, that the Arab-Israeli dispute — more precisely, the Palestinian-Israeli dispute

— has not been a notable showplace for conventional diplomacy over the last 30-odd years. The man who accomplished the most in the region, Mr. Carter, did so by an idiosyncratic approach that left the professionals nonplused. It is enough for now that Mr. Strauss has the initial cooperation, if not yet the full confidence, of Egypt and Israel. He is nowhere near drawing in the Palestinians, but that will come, if at all, down the road.

To be sure, no U.S. negotiator, no matter how diligent and resourceful, can make the parties act against their own perceived interests. In this regard, it is useful to note just what Egypt and Israel contributed to the little "breakthrough" claimed Friday by Mr. Strauss. Egypt stepped back from its demand, which was going nowhere, that principles be negotiated first. Israel had previously softened the atmosphere by acting on some of the "confidence-building" measures Cairo had sought: reopening Bir Zeit University; canceling the trials of Arabs arrested in demonstrations in Nabulus; and taking some steps to release Palestinian prisoners and allow family reunions. In addition, to accommodate the United States, Israel freed a U.S. woman, Terre Fleener, who had pleaded guilty to helping Palestinians plan terror.

\* \* \*  
No one should underestimate the ferocious difficulty of the Palestinian autonomy issue, which the Strauss mission has not even begun to resolve. But some modest satisfaction can be taken that a process is under way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Carter's Woes

The serious domestic crisis into which President Carter has plunged also makes things difficult for U.S. allies. The president's failure to exert leadership renders energy problems an increasingly dangerous issue for many countries. That the president canceled an address on energy problems which the Americans had awaited with suspense turned out to be an ominous move.

Oil problems would plague the industrial countries even if the shah had remained in power in Iran. But Carter's timorous hesitation during the Iran crisis last summer was not in the common Western interest. U.S. commentators advise him not to seek a second term. Europeans presently are more concerned about the question of how the leading industrial countries of the West can master the oil crisis now that U.S. weakness has become obvious. For if things come to a head in Arabia on account of oil, everything will

again depend on decisions taken by the U.S. president.

— From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

### East Bloc Repression

Last month the East German regime stepped up its repression of individual thought and expression by expelling eight writers from the Writers Union and followed this by introducing a maximum sentence of up to 12 years jail for East German citizens who perform the traitorous act of speaking their mind to Western newsmen.

Czechoslovakia is now preparing yet another show trial of dissidents to coincide with the 11th anniversary of the invasion by Warsaw Pact troops. It is all a very sad commentary on the value of the Helsinki agreements and the meaning of words like freedom, socialism and democracy.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

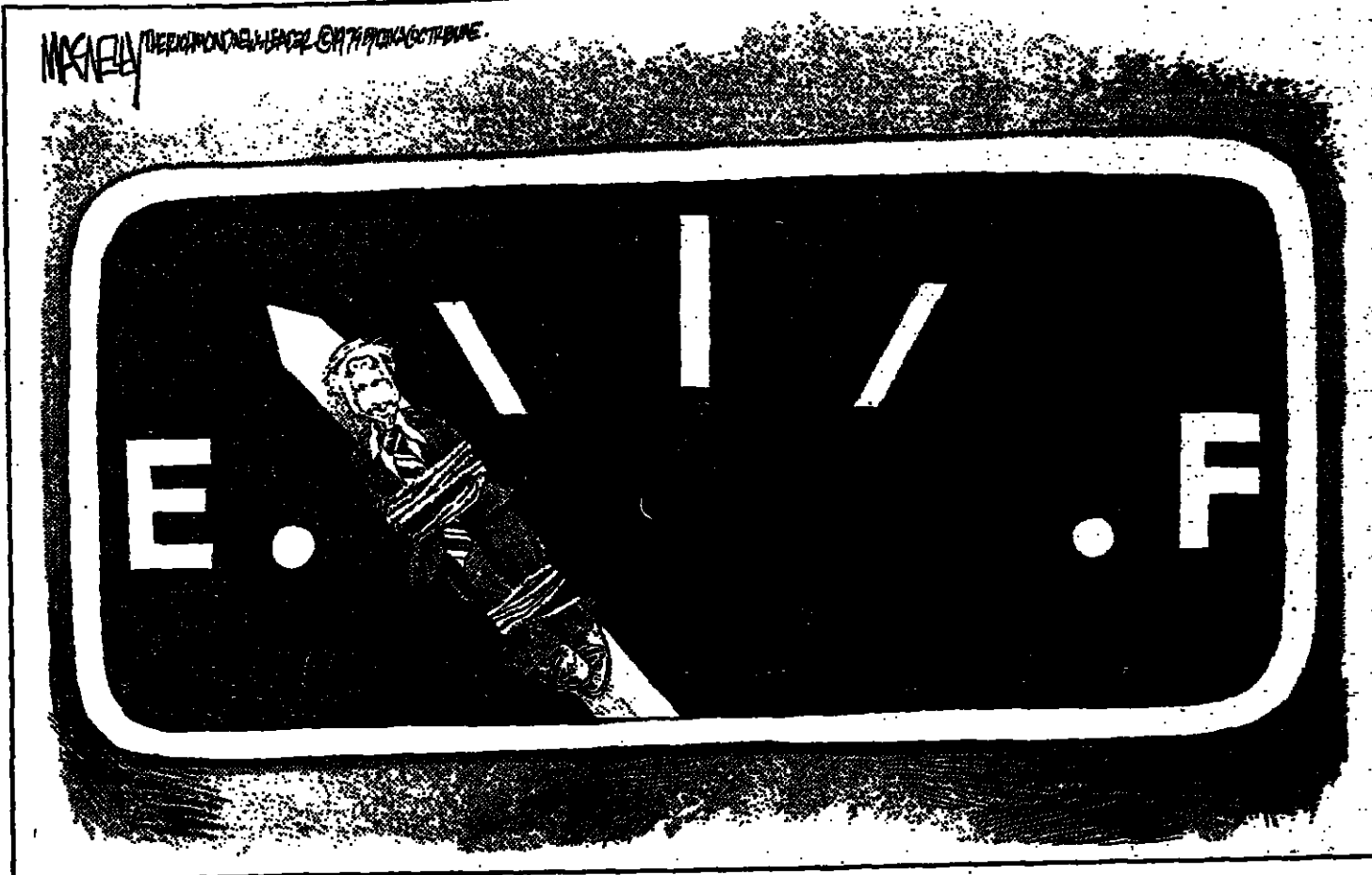
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 13, 1904

Fifty Years Ago  
July 13, 1929

NEW YORK — Miss Faith Moore, seeking an apartment in which she might live in unostentatious style, has selected one with 15 rooms and five bathrooms at the hitherto unprecedented rental of \$15,000 a year. Experts declare that this price is the highest ever for this city. The private house of John D. Rockefeller Jr., is rented furnished for only \$12,000 a year. Miss Moore, who is about 25 years old, rejected a number of other flats before making her selection on the grounds that they were too showy. Miss Moore spends much of her time in traveling, although her favorite diversion is her library, which contains several thousand volumes.

LONDON — The collision between the submarines H-47 and L-12 with the loss of 23 men has so vividly brought sea questions home to the public that the Labor government has chosen the moment to make it known that the building of six new submarines as scheduled in the year's naval program will in all probability be abandoned. Led by a Labor member of Parliament, a considerable campaign has also been started in the British press for the abolishment of the submarine altogether as an implement of warfare. It is the one subject on which Britain and the United States have been technically in accord since the latest naval conference, held in Washington.



## No Iron Curtain for Inflation

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Will the Soviet economy survive until 1984? This is not a rhetorical, literary question, nor is it a simple rephrasing of titles of famous books by Orwell or Amalrik. The question was asked by a number of experts who believe that the Soviet Union will enter into an era of economic stagnation at about that time. And if the current methods of management and planning are not thoroughly changed before then, the Soviet Union will fall into a rut wherein the rate of growth will not be able to assure economic progress along with a military superpower status and, at the same time, satisfy the needs of the population.

The recent general price increase and the circumstances that brought it about are particularly indicative of the current state of the Soviet economy. There is a very real — although hidden — constant inflation in the Soviet Union. By refusing to admit it (to save face) Moscow aggravates the economic confusion and reduces the means of fighting the inflation.

### Not Linked

Officially the price increase of July 1 was not a rise in prices but a "readjustment" of certain costs; for example, jewelry, carpets, furs were readjusted by 50 percent, while imported furniture went up by 30 percent, food and drink in restaurants were readjusted by 25 to 45 percent and the Lada popular car increased by 15 percent to where it now costs \$9,000 in the Soviet Union, at the official rate of exchange.

Just as officially, this "readjustment" will not tend to fuel inflation, but was brought about by "an increase in demand." Again, according to officials, food and the basic living costs (subway, rent, electricity) have not increased in the last 10 years, while the average income went up by 33 percent. Finally, officially, the upward readjustment involved only luxury products.

This rise concerned so few persons, according to the officials, that the government did not even deem it necessary to link it — as it has always done before — to a series of price cuts of a number of hard-to-sell articles so that the general-price index would not be affected and that Moscow could continue to boast the great lie of price stability.

It is true, however, that the Soviet price index is patently false and that any hypocritical communique concerning a drop in prices would have had no effect. The index, for instance, did not move an iota in March of last year, when the price of coffee increased fourfold, the price of gasoline and taxis doubled (as everywhere else in Eastern Europe) and the cost of cocoa and chocolate soared.

### A Real Thing

Inflation is a real thing in the Soviet Union, but according to a West German economist, it is "absorbed," that is, dissimulated through various manipulations such as a change of packing, a drop in the weight of the generally used unit, or a change in the quality without changing the price, etc. A number of prices and rates have been increased without an official announcement, such as the cost of international telephone calls (up 67 percent). Prices of all items are set by the state, which cannot control them or even fully evaluate them. Under these circumstances, the price index is decreed arbitrarily by the government and takes note of prices which — often like the merchandise they refer to — exist only in statistics. The index is, therefore, not a tool of the economy, but of the propaganda machine.

Price stability is only apparent, particularly since even those prices which do not change are maintained only through the introduction of extraordinarily high subsidies. It costs the Soviet government \$33 billion a year to keep the price of bread and meat unchanged — officially. The subsidy here often is more than the sales price of the item.

But these subsidies, which mean that the prices have little to do with the real production costs, come from additional taxes paid by the consumers. Further, this "stability" is maintained through manipulation of permanent scarcity (mean-

ing, for example, practically cannot be found) or by long delays in deliveries. For a Soviet citizen, buying a Lada means working three years and waiting 10.

The link between a stable market and scarcity is not new. It was used even in capitalist countries during World War II, when the lack of products forced the governments to curb prices and install rationing — which resulted in unending queues and a black market. This is exactly the situation in Eastern Europe today.

### Rationing

Rationing exists either de facto, as in the Soviet Union or even de jure, as in Poland for sugar and coal. The official declaration of price increases in Poland three times in the last decade led to rebellions by the workers. Meat is not rationed officially in Poland or the Soviet Union, but there is not enough meat around to distribute even the smallest rations even with ration tickets. On the other hand, there are flourishing black markets in all the countries of Eastern Europe. And on these markets the price of meat, vegetables and fruit, as well as imported products and books (Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" in Russian can fetch up to 100 rubles, about \$120, at the

official rate) are not set by the government, but through the very capitalist law of supply and demand.

For this reason, price increases such as the one just admitted by the Soviet Union can serve only to confirm the gravity of the inflationary cycle in Socialist countries, where the governments tend to absorb as much as possible of the monetary mass accumulated by demand, which is less and less satisfied.

The large number of citizens who place their excess funds in savings accounts during the long wait for a car or an apartment, just as the long queues that appeared spontaneously in front of jewelry stores as soon as a rumor of price increases began to circulate are clear evidence of what the market really wants: Sixty years after the last czar, and just as in the West, Soviet citizens look to gold as the principal hedge against inflation.

In fact — just as in the West — and despite the huge pool of natural resources in the Soviet Union, the era of unlimited growth and cheap energy is over in Eastern Europe.

There is no iron curtain for inflation: technology and Western patents are becoming more and more expensive; grain prices are expected to soar (more than 15 million

tons of cereals were bought from the United States this year so far) and the Soviet foreign debt has topped \$30 billion.

Even the sharp increase in the petroleum prices brought only temporary respite. The Soviet Union is the world's leading petroleum producer and sells it today at a higher price. But the Soviet Union is expected to be importing petroleum by 1984, and to import it at world prices.

### Stop the Panic

To prevent any new rumor and to stop any panic on the market, Nicolai Glouckov, president of the State Price Committee, declared: "There will be no retail price increase for other products." Mr. Glouckov made the same promise after the last price "readjustments" of 1977 and that of last year.

For the turn-of-the-century French writer Charles Peguy, the ethics of Emmanuel Kant are those "whose hands are unsoiled, but unfortunately, there are no hands at all."

Andre Pietre, the French economist, used this image to define the Soviet economy: "Soviet economy," he said, "is one whose hands are unsoiled by inflation, but it is also one whose hands often are empty."

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## Warning: Sahara's Quicksand

By Daniel Volman

WASHINGTON — For more than three years, the U.S. government has quietly cooperated with the Moroccan government to supply arms for Morocco's invasion and occupation of the Western Sahara, a mineral-rich territory in northwest Africa. Although obscure to the U.S. public, the growing conflict between Morocco and the guerrillas of the Saharan nationalist group, the Polisario Front, has long been a matter of concern in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East because of the danger that it will develop into a wider war between Morocco and Algeria (which has supported the Polisario Front).

Officially, the United States does not recognize Moroccan sovereignty over the Western Sahara. Consequently, the use of U.S.-supplied arms by Moroccan forces in the Sahara is prohibited by the 1960 U.S.-Moroccan military agreement. But even Washington now admits that Morocco has systematically violated the 1960 agreement. Moreover, by ignoring these violations, Washington implicitly endorsed the Moroccan occupation. And while the Carter administration says that this low-key cooperation has been stopped, its "defensive" arms to Morocco suggests that such practices will go on.

### Neutrality

Despite official U.S. neutrality, United States arms have played a significant role in the Saharan conflict since the Moroccan invasion in 1975. Total U.S. arms exports to Morocco have risen dramatically from \$4.1 million in fiscal 1974 to \$99.8 million in 1978. Although justified as necessary to meet Morocco's need for "defensive" arms, many weapons delivered to Morocco were destined for use in the Western Sahara and, in the light of the administration's admission before the House Africa subcommittee in 1977 and 1978, it is hard to believe that Washington did not know this all along.

The most blatant case of such cooperation with Morocco is the use of Northrop F-5A fighter aircraft by the Moroccan Air Force, which has received 48 of these supersonic jets. The Moroccans have based a squadron of 15 F-5As in the Western Sahara and use them against Polisario Front guerrillas. So far, five F-5As have been shot down by the guerrillas, most recently on Sept. 10, 1978.

In November, the Carter administration announced that it would limit arms sales to Morocco because of the Moroccan government's continued refusal to honor the 1960 agreement. However, the administration stated that it would permit sales of "defensive" arms, and it now appears that it will use this clause to continue supplying arms for use in the Western Sahara.

On Feb. 1, the administration approved the sale to Morocco of six Boeing CH-47 Chinook heavy-lift helicopters, produced under license in Italy, under the category of "defensive" arms.

### Nourished

Thank you for Waverley Road (IHT, June 23-24). He nourishes my soul.

ANITA MEYER, Kingston-upon-Thames, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Letters

### Different Customs

Karl Kinder, of Frankfurt, decided to return to West Germany when he was refused entry into the United States because he told customs officials in Minneapolis that he was bisexual (IHT, June 29).

Can you imagine one of the numerous U.S. bisexuals or homosexuals being refused entry into Britain, France, Italy, West Germany or Switzerland because of his private life?

I.H. KEMPEL, Paris.

Also in February, the administration submitted its fiscal 1980 Congressional Presentation Document on the Security Assistance Program, in which it called for an increase of almost 100 percent in arms sales to Morocco — from \$55 million this year to \$105 million in 1980. Specifically, the administration intends to sell spare parts for Morocco's F-5As, light armored vehicles, anti-tank weapons, and elements of the Tactical Air Defense System, a sophisticated mobile radar system produced and installed by Westinghouse. F-5A fighter aircraft have been used in the Sahara from the beginning, while light armored vehicles are exactly what the Moroccans need in the Sahara and

certain components of the radar system could be used in the desert.

These new arms sales are also questionable given the threat of a Moroccan-Algerian war. According to the administration, "Even with the purchase of military equipment which can be presently foreseen, Morocco's defensive capability will still be distinctly inferior in all categories relative to Algeria, and therefore anticipated United States sales should not be destabilizing in that context." But some military experts believe that Morocco's arms acquisitions will significantly alter the regional military balance. Such assessments would not be important except that tensions between Morocco and Algeria have been growing in recent months, and with them the danger of a wider war.

King Hassan of Morocco has declared that his troops "will not hesitate to violate the Algerian border" in pursuit of the guerrillas and has recently suggested that an attack on Polisario bases in southern Algeria might bring the war to a quick end.

In this context, major new U.S. arms sales to Morocco amount to a provocation of war. At least this is what the administration believes, since it evidently feels the need to resort to deception. But as this deception is exposed, and the risk of U.S. involvement in an African war is recognized, it is unlikely that either Congress or the public will support the Administration's proposal for new arms sales to Morocco.

Daniel Volman is a staff member of the Militarism and Disarmament Project of the Institute for Policy Studies. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Quick End?

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Daniel Volman is a staff member of the Militarism and Disarmament Project of the Institute for Policy Studies. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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SALT.com  
Face  
Realit

By Joseph Kr

## WASHINGTON

ist questioning a ment expert on arms on the other day broke off about the nearest open g "Now," the expert said talking about the real wor

The real world of U problem dominated the ing as the Senate Foreign tions Committee opened on the Strategic Arms Treaty. In consequence t istation lost its one b argument, and the initiat to senators determined to cious amendments to the

The blockbuster argu the catastrophe argumen tered on the claim that pass the treaty would st astating blow at world plicity that claim finge who had doubts about as, in a word used by Carter, "warmongers." If name could have been sick, opposition would l ed and the treaty would through easily.

But with energy casti shadow over president, and the economy, any seemed a far-off thing, weekend the treaty sudde to be a sacred text, and opened for the senator amend.

### Telltale Sign

The telltale sign of pened was the behavior Senate leaders. Robert majority leader, returned end from a visit with Li zhnev to state that he has Russians a "better und of the Senate's role." The mean the Russians have not to repeat the blazke of Senate amendments Brezhnev and Foreign M drel Gromyko had made. Which was one amendment side.

Howard Baker, the leader, made it two-up i ings themselves. Dispari advice of his own ex Baker picked a fight with of experts — Defense Harold Brown.

The senator pushed the on the question of whee ty didn't leave the Sov with more total megaton strategic armory than if States. Mr. Brown said i issue was the number of in which the United St gained superiority. He megatons as "megatons" then said the issue was demonstration that he going to be pushed, fro of amendment by mem

Even more revealing stance of the two lead Foreign Relations C Chairman Frank Church and Jacob Javits of New ranking minority membe known as doves, partial control. But in the hear tame tabbies came on like Sen. Javits pushed Vance on the issue of w administration recogni "right" of the Senate to treaty. He finally drew secretary an acknowledgment the president "recogn right" of the Senate changes in the treaty a abide by many changes.

### Attention Sh

Exactly what amendi Senate will make is not c certainly, will affect the o the Soviet long-range bo Backfire. Another will that the Senate must ap extension of the limits in ty. Others authorizing it State to build heavy in arms and affecting verifi possible.

So much so that att shifted away from the a tion figures who negot treaty to a new man. He Chtler, a well-known W lawyer, who has come on to act as general counsel i administration in its SALT

Since Mr. Cutler or SALT debate fresh, not b excess expertise, nor wedd particular treaty language man with whom it is p deal, a man who can put the context of reality.

It is a mark of the n state of affairs that during day's hearings, no role a played by the administri most given to hard-line, theology about SALT. Et its implications complet nated the attention of Carter.

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# Three Mile Island U.S. Nuclear Commission uffers an Identity Crisis

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is suffering from an identity crisis since the accident at Three Mile Island, the nation's closest brush with a nuclear disaster, self-criticism reached the proportions of a lution within the agency, responsible for keeping watch over nuclear power.

The mythology of nuclear power, crumbling and Three Mile Island was part of the pattern, commissioner Peter Bradford said.

The five commissioners agree on little, but they were unanimous in separate interviews on one thing: Their debating society style makes decisions in no way to a crisis. In the same style, how they have yet to begin discussing what to do about it.

Every Level

Every level of the four-year commission, the position of nuclear power in the electric utilities industry is being reassessed.

Up to Three Mile Island, the option was that we were dealing with a responsible industry that shared our concern about these dangerous machines could be relied on to do what needed, said Robert M. McGowan, director of the NRC's office of standards.

"Now we're questioning the NRC also is questioning the industry's ability to range from sanguine to alarmed," about safety of nuclear power and the industry of the agency to protect public health, said a staff member.

aw the whole spectrum has led over a notch. The sanguine now worried and the alarmed scared to death.

The 2,070 scientists, engineers, administrators and technicians that work at the NRC had a curiously ad reaction to Three Mile Island. The highest paid commission bureaucrats in the government, average salary: \$34,686, boasting decorations, they have become, they now see it, complacent.

We had never even heard of the crisis management," said a senior manager, "because nobody really thought there would be is."

Quirks of Fate

Then a series of mistakes, equipment failures and quirks of fate turned the Three Mile Island reactor March 28 and sent radioactive billowing out over Pennsylvania. The NRC system was "unusable," said the manager said. Other words like "panic," "total relief" and "pandemonium" out, they insist, individuals over the system and the incident manhandled into submission, made everybody proud, but it ed us all at the same time," said Mr. Manson, director of safety, who now heads an NRC sons learned "task force of 100 sons working full time on the dent. "A lot of people are still ng sleep over it."

Harvard Study Downgrades Synthetic Oil

conservation Called Best Hope for U.S.

By Anthony J. Paris

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT) — United States can reduce its oil ors much faster by conserving and by accelerating the transition to solar energy than by relying programs to develop synthetic oil, a study by the Harvard Business School concludes.

he six-year study of the nation's g problems will be formally ublished by Random House later month, but is already begin- to appear in bookstores under title "Energy Future." It calls a diverse national energy policy would encourage modest vth in the use of coal, some rel- on nuclear power and contin- efforts to develop such alterna- as shale oil and other synthet- ics.

ut the authors nonetheless ar- that in today's political en- vironment, a stepped-up program to derate conservation and solar g would prove far more arding than any other energy

The authors — including Mr. Stobaugh, his co-editor, Daniel Yergin, and six other contributors — argue that the need to conserve oil imports is much greater than most economists and energy analysts have realized. The real cost of increasing oil imports only becomes apparent, they say, when one includes not only the indirect costs associated with the political and strategic dangers posed by dependence on the Middle East, but also the implied costs of increasing the demand for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The latter point, Mr. Stobaugh asserted in a telephone interview, is usually overlooked. That is, the price the consuming nations pay for increasing their oil imports is actually compounded, he noted, because the more oil they buy from the cartel, the more readily the cartel can raise the world price of oil.

"A good example is what has happened this year," he said. "If we could have reduced demand by two million barrels a day and wiped out the shortage, the price would have stayed about \$14 a barrel instead of jumping to \$20 a barrel." Including the effect the price rise has had on non-OPEC oil, which rose accordingly, the saving would have been \$30 million a day, he said.

By this reasoning, an expenditure on alternative energy sources of anything less than the equivalent of \$40 a barrel would have been justified, he said.

The study argues that, for the future, the most profitable alternative is greater emphasis on conservation. By subsidizing such improvements as greater gasoline mileage for automobiles and tighter building insulation, Mr. Stobaugh asserted, "You can save five million barrels a day by the late 1980s — faster than you can get even one

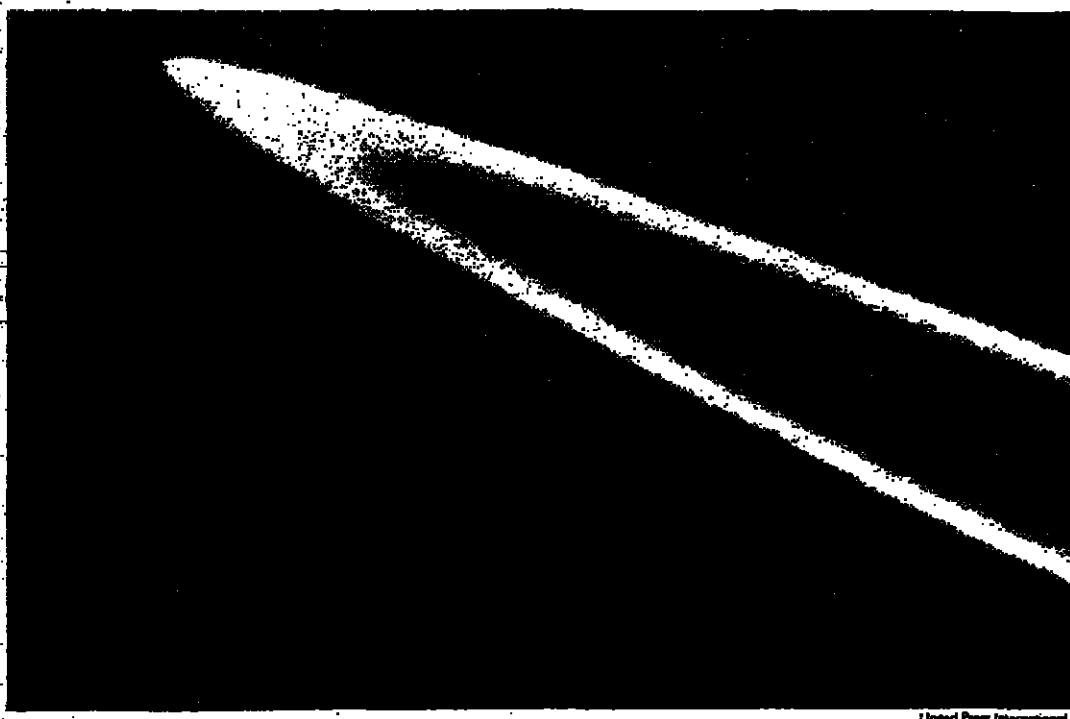
million barrels a day from synthetic fuels."

In one chapter, a colleague, Modesto Maidique, presents the case for subsidizing solar energy. But the authors concede that they are less certain of the gains that can be made with solar energy than with conservation. Indeed, Mr. Stobaugh said that, despite all the environmental objections, coal can probably be counted on to provide more relief from oil imports over the next decade than solar energy, after which, the authors said, solar should begin to play a larger role.

In another chapter, Irvin Bupp concludes that the environmental, political and economic constraints on nuclear power will probably limit its overall growth over the next decade or so to no more than twice its current contribution. The atom will remain important in such areas as New England and the upper Middle West, the study says, but will gradually wane elsewhere.

Although earlier studies by both academic institutions and government agencies have arrived at much the same conclusion, most of the ous works have come from rps considered to have some un- ness and anti-growth bias.

We tried for a more balanced roach, a more hard-headed ysis," said Robert Stobaugh, director of the Harvard Business School's Energy Project and co-editor of the 350-page report. "We're saying we're going to have a society. We're just saying we d go in this direction, and the e should be supported not only he environmentalists but by the companies and the rest of the ness community — for their good."



The spectacular ring of Jupiter, as recorded by Voyager-2 from a distance of 930,000 miles.

## And It's Been There All Along Voyager-2 Reveals Dazzling Jovian Ring

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., July 12 (UPI) — Outward bound from Jupiter, Voyager-2 dramatically confirmed yesterday that the giant planet is circled by an enormous ring invisible from Earth but dazzling when viewed behind the planet looking back toward the sun.

In a spectacular photographic sequence, the ring stands out in brilliant clarity around Jupiter, which is blocking the sun — thus the spacecraft's cameras get the best photographs of the phenomenon.

"Imagine the hair of a woman backlit by the sun and the way the finest hairs stand out in the light," said the University of Arizona's Dr. Bradford Smith today. "and you might understand what I mean."

"We were amazed that the ring showed up as bright as it did," he added. "But there's no question that it's there and it's been there all along."

First found by Voyager-1 in March but photographed then as a faint, broken circle, the ring around Jupiter stood out as clearly as Saturn's rings do in Earth-based telescopes. Dr. Smith said the ring is six-tenths of a mile thick, 4,000 miles wide and makes a perfect circle 81,000 miles out from the planet.

He described the ring as containing billions of particles, making it hard to explain its stability and even harder to explain its permanence. Clearly visible in the photographs are clouds of particles being pulled out of the ring and toward the Jupiter by the planet's enormous gravitational force.

Dr. Smith said the ring is invisible from Earth because of the fineness of the particles. In fact, Pioneer-2, which flew by Jupiter five years ago, went through the ring without detecting it.

Answering his own question — "Why doesn't Jupiter swallow it up?" — he said: "We have no idea."

Scientists believe the ring comprises primordial debris that would have formed a moon if the tidal forces of Jupiter had not been so strong. Scientists do not believe it is anything like the rings of Saturn, which are believed to be a mix of ice and large boulders.

## Swiss Holdings Of Shah Elude Iran Authorities

BERN, July 12 (AP) — Iran's ambassador to Switzerland said yesterday that Iranian authorities have little hope of repatriating funds they believe were illegally brought here under the regime of the shah.

Ambassador Gholam Farivar-Therani said it "will be very difficult to collect evidence that would satisfy Swiss legal authorities." He said that Iran considered the matter of such assets as "extremely important, especially on moral grounds."

He said, however, that Switzerland's refusal to meet Iran's request for a freeze of all assets that the deposed shah and his family might hold in Switzerland "did not harm relations" between the two countries. He called those relations "excellent."

Iranian revolutionary officials estimated in March that, in his final months in power, the shah transferred \$15 billion abroad, some of it to Switzerland. But a Swiss National Bank inquiry said that holdings of Iranian residents, corporate bodies and the Central Bank totaled less than \$1.2 billion at the end of 1978 in the 25 most active Swiss banks.

The ambassador did not say whether Iran agreed with those figures. But he said much of the money may have already left Switzerland.

French Safety Measures

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters) — Crash helmets for motorcyclists will be mandatory, beginning Jan. 1, the government announced yesterday, and automobile drivers and passengers will have to wear seat belts in towns at all times.

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## Amendments Threaten Measure House Passes Carter's Education Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — President Carter's plan to create a separate Department of Education narrowly passed the House of Representatives yesterday after weeks of conflict. The vote was 210 to 206.

President Carter and the National Education Association, the bill's biggest booster in the educational community, expressed delight at the outcome.

But the American Federation of Teachers, its strongest opponent, and conservatives like Rep. John N. Erlenborn, R-Ill., said they were encouraged by the near-defeat of the bill. They vowed an all-out attempt to kill the compromise bill that emerges from the House-Senate conference that will try to consolidate the differing versions passed by each chamber.

Wednesday's narrow margin of victory in the House, plus a batch of highly controversial amendments added by the House supporting school prayer, and against busing, affirmative action and abortion, will provide new roadblocks when the bill goes to conference and finally comes back to each chamber for approval.

Some of the amendments are so controversial that unless they are dropped in conference, some of the bill's supporters may turn against it.

"If the conferees drop the amendment, then more conservatives will vote against it back here in the House," said Rep. Erleborn after the vote. "If they don't drop them, some of the liberal supporters will switch and vote against it."

The bill, President Carter's major reorganization proposal this year, creates a separate, Cabinet-level Department of Education with a budget of about \$14.1 billion a year and about 18,000 employees.

It would take over from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare all major elementary, secondary and college-aid programs, student aid and vocational rehabilitation, plus several smaller units and the Defense Department overseas schools for children of service personnel. The Senate passed it by a 72-21 vote April 30.

Changes Demanded

But conservatives who put the controversial amendments into the bill clapped delightedly yesterday when Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., denounced these provisions as "anti-affirmative action" and directed against minorities. Her final conclusion — that the bill should be defeated — was precisely the outcome that many had in mind in tacking on the amendments.

President Carter and proponents of the bill say a separate department will give education a bigger say in the Cabinet, with more attention and more focus.

But conservatives agree with Rep. L. H. Fountain, D-N.C., who told the House yesterday, that a separate department would bring "bureaucracy unleashed like we've never seen it unleashed before" and, moreover, "state and local control will go out the window completely" and that United States will impose policy decisions on local educators and make them "agents of the United States" government.

## College Students, Not Jobless, Get Most U.S. Aid to Train Poor

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — College students, rather than the potentially hard-core unemployed, receive the bulk of federal aid to train and educate poor and disadvantaged youth, a Congressional Budget Office study showed today.

The study, released by Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., as his Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee opened hearings on youth unemployment, disclosed a majority of the \$6.2 billion in federal aid goes to youths in colleges and universities.

The budget office report said the per capita expenditure for low-income pupils in higher education was \$1,900 per year. That far exceeded the \$163 average for those who end their education after high school; \$267 for those who drop out of high school, and \$43 for those who start college, but then leave.

Describing the disparity between the college students and non-college bound as "staggering," Sen. Williams said "the highest unemployment rates persist among young, disadvantaged people with the lowest levels of educational achievement, yet these are the same people who, comparatively speaking, receive the least attention from established federal programs."

## Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, 82, Dies; Ex-Representative, U.S. Treasurer

NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 12 (AP) — Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, 82, who battled polio in the mail during three terms in Congress and who became the fourth woman treasurer in U.S. history, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Born Kathryn E. O'Hay in Easton, Pa., she attended Mt. St. Joseph's College, now Chestnut Hill College, in Philadelphia, studying sociology.

She entered state government after graduation. In 1943, she left a post as supervisor of public assistance office to marry William Granahan, a builder who three years later was elected to the first of five terms in Congress from Philadelphia.

When he died in 1956, Mrs. Granahan won a special election for his seat. She was re-elected repeatedly until reapportionment eliminated the seat in 1962. She chose not to run in the new district.

She was the first woman to head a special subcommittee in the House as head of the Postal Operations Subcommittee. She fought pornographic mailings, holding hearings throughout the country and sponsoring legislation to tighten prosecution. In September 1962, she was named treasurer by President Kennedy.

## In Japan Car Pileup At Least 6 Are Dead

TOKYO, July 12 (UPI) — A pileup of motor vehicles in a highway tunnel last night destroyed about 160 cars and left at least six persons dead, police said today.

They said that a truck smashed into the rear of another vehicle in the 1.27-mile Nihonzaka tunnel on the Tomei Expressway linking Tokyo and Nagoya and that following cars piled up, causing a fire that was out of control for almost 24 hours.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 12, 1979

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# Weekend

**The Beaubourg in Paris:**  
Is it a success or a  
monstrosity or both? For a  
reconsideration of the  
Pompidou Center  
after two years of  
operation, see page 9W.

## Cuisine

### The Snails' Pace In California

By Justine De Lacy

SANTA ROSA, Calif. — Francois Picart is a man with a mission. He is trying to get California farmers to stop poisoning the army of snails unchaining its way through their artichoke fields and to save them for him. Snails are considered pests in California, and Picart thinks that is a shame. "You'd be surprised how affectionate they are!" the 51-year-old Frenchman from Angoulême says with pride. "They're the perfect pet. They don't make noise. They're not stingy or bite. You can even pet them when you're tired of them you can eat them."

That, of course, is what Francois Picart is in mind. He smiles the slow, lascivious in of the true gourmand. Now anyone who is trying to save an animal merely to douse it with garlic butter and pop it down his throat does not exactly ally for the Brigitte Bardot Save the Snail Humanitarian Award.

On the other hand, the snails die anyway, as Picart is quick to point out. And why shouldn't they depart by way of the human stomach? "At this way," said Picart, a pudgy person with an upturned nose who looks not unlike a snail himself. "Gardeners step on them. Farmers end thousands of dollars to poison them. I'm sure the snails prefer garlic butter to ethaldehyde. Wouldn't you?"

If Picart has his way, California artichoke farmers will have an effective, inexpensive form of pest control that has been used for centuries in France. "Don't poison your enemies," Picart is advising a farmer. "Eat 'em."

To show them how, Picart has written a book called "Escargots: From Your Garden to Your Table," which explains how to use, feed and cook snails. It includes blueprints for the ideal snail pen. "Give your snails a country club setting and you won't regret it," Picart urges his readers.

There is more protein in a snail than in a piece of beef the same size, Picart adds, so let Americans know what they have been missing. Romans liked snails so much, he writes, that they ate them for dessert.

The escargot in question — *Helix aspersa*, *Helix pomatia* — is the French call it — is not a native American. Brought to California in the mid-1800s by a Frenchman who presumably could not bear to part with it, it is been on the rampage ever since. Natilpredators have not had time to develop in the United States as they have in France, and in their absence, snails are slowly but steadily munching their way up the California coast.

"But you Americans don't realize how sticky you are," said Picart. "Eating fresh snails is a privilege, one no longer have in France. We ate them all."

In some areas of the Vignes and Jura mountains in France, snails are so scarce at they are officially an endangered species. There are other reasons for the current snail shortage, of course — pesticides, urbanization — but the main one is *Helix pomatia* *franciosa*.

The French eat 40,000 tons of snails a year. After years of having the pest to themselves, the French must now share it with the rest of the world. International consumption of snails has increased 30 percent in the last 10 years.

**SNAIL SHORTAGE** is to a gourmet what the gas crunch is to a sports car driver, and to cope with the crisis, scientists in 11 research laboratories have been working to speed up snails' growth. Efforts have been made to ranch them in race, although this is costly and time-consuming. In the meantime, France is importing 10,000 tons of snails a year from central and East Europe.

When Picart arrived in California a year and a half ago to visit friends, he was aware of the problem. "My family owns a restaurant outside Paris that used to sell a lot of snails. All of a sudden we couldn't get them anymore. I couldn't believe it when I got to California. Snails were all over the place. It was snail paradise!"

A globetrotter who has sailed around the world — in between teaching French in Japan and selling hamburgers in Paris from a mobile-decker bus — Picart now cooks and sells the common American garden snail as

fresh frozen "Escargots F. Picart" in supermarkets and restaurants along the California coast.

Picart said he stumbled into the snail business. "I slipped on a snail in my friend's backyard. They were complaining that they couldn't grow anything because of the snails. They'd tried poison, and even the old trick of catching them with beer. All they wound up with, of course, was a bunch of drunk snails."

Where others saw gooey gastropods groping around their gardens, Picart saw gold. "I couldn't believe they were trying to kill them. I knew people would stand in line for these snails in France."

One day Picart heard on television that, since poison had failed to kill the snails, farmers in the Monterey artichoke fields were getting rid of them by the pick-and-stomp method. "They were hiring Mexicans to pick them off the plants and squish them." He drove down the coast and offered to buy the snails for 10 cents a pound.

Within a week, Picart had three tons of snails in his backyard in the Sonoma County wine country town of Santa Rosa, north of San Francisco. Snail paradise, indeed. "It was raining too. I had to keep them from running away."

Today, things are a bit more under control. The snails are kept in cages behind a renovated butcher shop where they are prepared. Until their last supper of cornmeal, Picart feeds them from a vast lettuce patch in his yard. They are then topped with garlic butter, frozen and sold by the half dozen in white ceramic dishes. (The shells of the *petit gris* are too fragile to be used, and California law forbids this anyway. Something about their not being dishwasher-proof.)

**T**HE American appetite for snails is growing along with that of the rest of the world. Consumption has doubled in the last five years, and most of these snails are imported, and Picart said that American snails are still not getting the reputation they deserve.

"People have still associate snails with France," he said as he meandered through the artichoke fields that line the coast. "They're more of a delicacy for some reason if they come from overseas. Americans are squeamish. They don't want to face the fact that the snails in their gardens are the same *escargots* they get in fancy restaurants. It used to be the same with wine. It had to be French to be good. But look at California wine today! It will be the same with the snails. It may take 10 years, but some day Americans will realize what delicacies they have in their own backyards."

*The petit gris*, Picart asserted, is just as tasty as its big, fat cousin from Burgundy, the *Helix pomatia*, and a lot more tender. "They're small," he said without apology. "But good things come in small packages."

The enduring snail appeal of Burgundy snails, Picart said, is partly the fault of the French chefs in California who refuse to serve American snails because they will only use products of France. The irony, he added, is that in most cases, the snails they serve are not French. "Eighty percent of the so-called French snails served in restaurants are really schtunas — Chinese snails in a Burgundy shell. They're only marked 'Product of France' because they are prepared in France."

When Picart talks about the achata and giant African snail, his face grows petulant. "They're not really even edible. They're savagely and swamp dwellers. They eat insects. They're even too tough to absorb the garlic butter! How can people eat these disgusting snails when they have their own sweet little *petit gris*?"

Easy. Once the achata is chopped and laced with garlic, then put into a Burgundy shell — a common practice in both France and the United States — even connoisseurs have trouble telling the difference. To put an end to such chicanery, the state of California is considering legislation requiring Chinese snails to be identified as such, on menus as well as on cans.

"I could sell more snails too if I put them in a fancy Burgundy shell, Picart sniffed. "But I'm against phony French packaging. They must sell on their merits as Americans alone."

By Calla Corner  
and Lynn Payer

**D**ENISE ESCANDE, who at 65 prefers to go by "La Vieille" — The Old Woman — missed a climb in Yosemite last year because she broke an ankle while she was out for what she airily dismissed as a "walk on a path." Despite this, she scaled the Gary Hemming route in the French Alps this year, perhaps the most difficult in Europe. "It's easier for me to climb than walk with my ankle," says La Vieille, and she is not exaggerating.

She is unusual, fellow climbers note, since hardly anyone over 40 scales cliffs with her facility. La Vieille has been at it for 25 years ever since her family sold the estate on which she used to hunt. But a lot of unlikely people are prowling European peaks and slopes.

"Compared to a few years ago, there are more and more young people — and they are younger and younger, from age 15 on," said Henri Luxemburg, a guide at the French Alpine Club. "But there is also a large demand from beginners aged 40, 50 and even 60 years old."

Overall statistics are difficult, but French Alpine Club figures give an indication of the growing popularity: the number of people sleeping in their refuges doubled from 83,000 to 162,000 over the last 10 years.

Many of the new climbers are women. Carroll Seghers, a well-known sportsman, photographer and writer, encourages them to take up the sport in his just-published book "Peak Experience" (Bobbs-Merrill). He says women are harder than men, that their bodies resist cold better and that they respond more to the aesthetic experiences of nature.

Recent female expeditions like the 1979 American Women's Annapurna Expedition (motto: a woman's place is on top) coupled with acceptance into the century-old European Alpine Clubs have made mountaineering more open to women.

It remains a sport for fit individuals with lots of nerve. There is no school for conquering one's phobia of heights.

And it is not without its risks. The Swiss Alpine Club reported that 206 persons among them 29 women, were killed in the Swiss Alps in 1978. About half of the 206 were foreigners. Fourteen died on the Matterhorn alone. Air Zermatt mounted 24 rescue operations and brought out 21 injured climbers and bodies of 113 others. The Swissair Rescue Service (Schweizerische Rettungswache) mounted 29 other rescue operations, which took 167 people to carry out.

Switzerland's 1978 toll was 36 higher than in 1977 and almost double the Swiss toll for 1975.

The French Interior Ministry reported 179 deaths in the mountains from Dec. 1, 1977, to Nov. 30, 1978. Thirteen were in the Pyrenees and the rest were in the Alps. According to Luxemburg, the higher death rates are because there are more climbers and because beginning climbers frequently skip the long training that was once common.

"Often, their level of technique on snow and ice is not as good as their cliff-scaling technique. Parisians, for example, cannot get much training on snow and ice on the rocks of Fontainebleau, where they do their weekend training."

Another climber pointed out that there are two ways to climb, with and without a guide, and that most of the deaths occur without guides. "A guide takes a certain amount of responsibility for his climbers and won't go out, for example, if there are bad conditions. The accidents will happen to those without guides, but you can't say that they are necessarily bad climbers." He personally climbs without a guide — "it's a different relationship with the mountain."

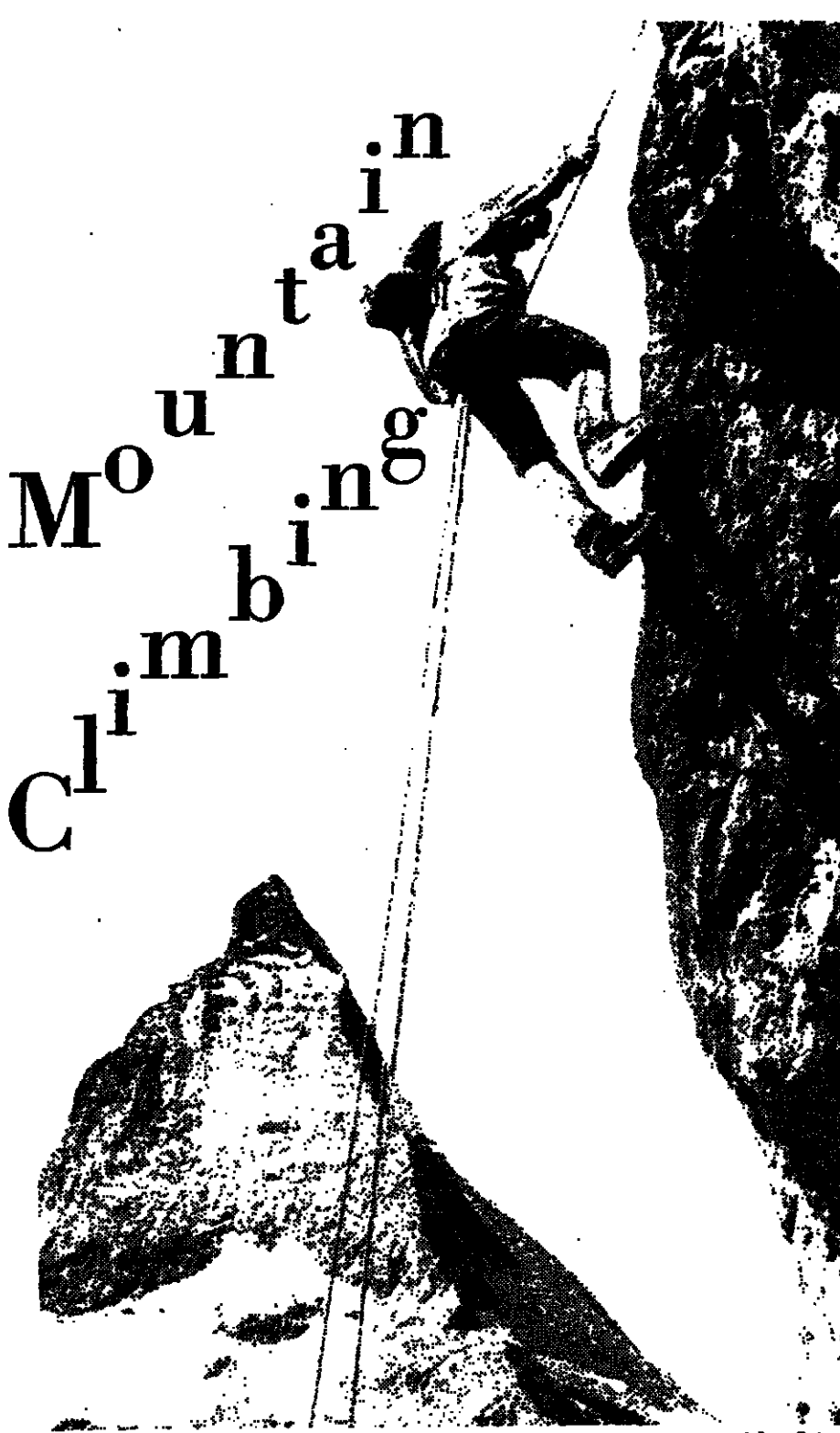
**T**HE FIRST recorded ascension in the Swiss Alps goes back to the 14th century when six priests from Lucerne climbed Mt. Pilatus and were thrown in jail for having desecrated the local peak. In 1553, a Zurich scholar and writer, Conrad Gessner, climbed the same mountain and got away with it. It wasn't until the latter half of the 19th century that alpinism started as an elite sport for European scholars. In 1786, Dr. Michel-Gabriel Paccard and Jacques Balmat from Chamonix made the first ascension of Mt. Blanc, Europe's highest peak, attracting worldwide attention and spawning on other alpine enthusiasts. Even today, mountain climbers consider Chamonix their mecca. Horace-Benedict de Saussure, a Genevois aristocrat, climbed Mt. Blanc with Balmat the following year, and his "Voyages dans les Alpes," published in 1798, is considered a milestone of scientific alpine literature and the first authoritative work describing conditions in the Alps.

In the 19th century, the British became the number one alpinists, being the first to ascend numerous alpine peaks. On July 14, 1865, Edward Wymper with three guides and two friends conquered the 14,688-foot Matterhorn for the first time. During the descent, one of the men fell, carrying three of his companions with him in a 4,000-foot fall down the north wall. This was the first sensational alpine accident and served to publicize the sport by adding risk to the inherent thrills of alpinism.

Risk made mountaineering competitive, and soon Europeans were racing each other to unconquered alpine summits.

More recently, the competitive aspects have been subordinated as alpinism has extended to those searching for a return to nature and concerned with ecology.

Many climbers like La Vieille, who climb the most rugged peaks, adhere to the philosophy of the American "Yosemite School," which is turning away from the extensive use of equipment. "We use picks and ropes for support, but we advance with



Training on the Riffelhorn for the Matterhorn.

the aid only of the mountain, or if it's really impossible to advance any other way," she said.

Another climber added that it's now considered better to go around a difficult pathway and take an easier way, if the easier way can be conquered with less equipment. He added that achievement is no longer measured in the heights reached but in the difficulty of the climb, a fact that is putting places like Scotland and Wales on the itinerary of the serious rock climber.

"Since it was the English who first came in large numbers to the Alps, in a way we're returning the visit. But some of the conditions in Scotland, in winter, are excellent, that is, very difficult, even though they're not that high."

It is the difficulty that makes mountain climbers choose mountain climbing over other outdoor sports? According to Seghers, mountain climbers "scale peaks to obtain peak experiences, those highlights of our lives that give awareness and insight into a deeper level of existence."

Says La Vieille: "It's love, you can't stop love."

**W**HERE to climb? Switzerland, with the highest concentration of peaks over 13,000 ft. — the altitude at which one separates walkers from climbers — remains Europe's mountain climbing center. In France,

Chamonix at the foot of Mt. Blanc remains "The Queen." The Pyrenees between France and Spain and the Dolomites in Italy also attract climbers. But rock climbers seem to be able to find their "practice" rocks anywhere, from the Forest of Fontainebleau outside Paris to the cliffs of the Ardennes in Belgium.

Some places where a beginner might start:

#### SWITZERLAND

The horse-and-buggy village of Zermatt sits in the shadow of its resident Sphinx, the Matterhorn, the most popular Swiss peak. As many as 60 people a day climb to the top between July 15 and Sept. 15. A cemetery in the village filled with little white crosses underlines the advice of the tourist office that the climb should be undertaken with a guide and adequate clothing and equipment.

It is recommended that one stay in Zermatt for 4 or 5 days before attempting any climb (there are 25 other peaks in the area) making 6-to-7-hour hikes each day at different altitudes carrying 20 pounds to get in shape. For the Matterhorn, the guide costs 345 Swiss francs and the overnight costs for you and the guide 70 Swiss francs. A certificate and medal are awarded to those successfully completing the climb.



How not to climb a mountain, 1830 cartoon.

Alpinism weeks: Zermatt offers mountaineering weeks through Sept. 15. Sample prices: 490 Swiss francs includes a week of training on rock, snow and ice; 650 Swiss francs a week on the Monte Rosa chain.

The School of Alpinism also runs a day of rock climbing instruction on Tuesdays and in ice climbing on Saturdays for 40 Swiss francs.

Les Diablerets, in the Pennine Alps not far from the southern tip of Lake Geneva, is the starting point for mountaineering in the relatively low but equally challenging Vaudois Alps and the higher peaks of the neighboring Valais.

The treacherous north face of the Eiger, still considered to be the most challenging ascent in Switzerland, can be approached from Grindelwald in the Bernese Oberland. The region also offers innumerable peaks of varying degree that can be coupled with glacier expeditions.

#### AUSTRIA

Guides can be found in nearly all mountain communities through the local tourist offices. For the less difficult paths, and for trips on glaciers, the price of a guide is around 600 Austrian schillings a day, with the guide taking care of his own expenses. Numerous mountaineering schools exist, among them the Alpineschule Innsbruck (A-6010 Innsbruck, Anzengruberstrasse 5, Tyrol) offers seven-day courses in elementary mountain climbing, including special courses for participants over 50 years of age. Courses in mountain safaris are available at the Salzburger Bergsteigerschule (A-5020 Salzburg, Goldgasse 13), which also gives more conventional seven-day climbing courses. For those who want something less demanding, several Austrian towns organize hiking expeditions in mountainous areas. For example, at Seefeld, in the Tyrol, packages of seven nights, breakfast and daily excursions are being offered from \$70, with reductions for children. At Lech, the same for around \$60. In the region of Muehlviertel, vacationers can hike around with trucks carrying their baggage, for a little over \$100 for a week. For more information contact the Austrian National Tourist Office.

#### ENGLAND

In Cumbria, there are weekend rock climbing courses costing £22 a weekend, April through October. Write, Croftlands, Sandale, Mealgate Carlisle CA5 1DE. On the Isle of Skye, mountaineering holidays from £75 per week. May through September. In Scotland, the Cairnloch Outdoor Center in Glencoe, Argyll PA39 4HS, offers rock climbing courses from April-November and snow and ice climbing from January through April. In Wales, the National Centre for Mountain Activities, Capel Curig, Betws-y-Coed offers courses for ski mountaineering, mountain rescue, mountaineering, rock climbing, mountain leadership, snow and ice climbing as well as courses in mountain weather, landscape, environment and photography.

**G**ENERAL Information: Clothing for climbing in the Alps should include: good leather mountain boots with rubber soles (most resorts will rent them), warm socks and stockings, climbing trousers or knickers, warm wool long-sleeved underwear that absorbs perspiration and dries quickly, sport shirt, sweater, windbreaker or parka, two pairs of woolen gloves, head protection, two pairs of sunglasses, suntan lotion and lip cream. Cut your toenails, powder your feet and carry a first aid kit in your rucksack. Be sure to include grape sugar, which prevents exhaustion, with your provisions. If you plan to take pictures during your climbs, tell the guide beforehand. Take out insurance; some guides will not climb with you unless you do (helicopter rescue costs 25 Swiss francs per minute).

For more information, here is a list of mountaineering clubs:

- Austria: Verband Alpenvereine Österreichs, Beckenhofstrasse 16/17, 1010 Wien 1; Österreichischer Alpenverein, Wilhelm-Greif Strasse 15, 6010 Innsbruck 1.
- Belgium: Club Alpin Belge, 19, rue de l'Aurore, 1050 Brussels.
- Czechoslovakia: Československý Horolezecký Svaz, Na Párlé 12, Praha 1.
- England: British Mountaineering Club, Crawford House, Finsbury Centre, Manchester University, Booth Street East, Manchester M4 9PP.
- France: Fédération Française de la Montagne, rue de la Boule 7, 75008 Paris; Club Alpin Français, rue de la Boule 7, 75008, Paris.
- Germany: Club Alpin Helvetique, Kurgasse 7, Aarau 126.
- Ireland: Federation of Mountaineering Clubs of Ireland, Seaburn 7, Ardara Estate, Derry, 14.
- Italy: Club Alpino Italiano, Via Ugo Foscolo 3, 20121 Milano; Federazione Italiana Sport Invernali, Via Cervia 30, Milano; Alpinverein Südtirol, Sarnsplatz 34/1 39100 Bolzano.
- Switzerland: Schweizer Alpenklub, Obergrundstrasse 42, 6003 Luzern; Club Suisse de l'Alpinisme, Balzengasse 9, 8001 Zurich.
- United States: American Alpine Club, 113 East 90th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028.
- West Germany: Deutscher Alpenverein, Finkenstrasse 5, 8 Munich 22.
- Yugoslavia: Planinarski Savez Jugoslavije, Dobričevica 10/1, Belgrade.

Bookstores specializing in mountaineering include:

- Libreria des Alpes, 4, rue de Seine, 75006 Paris.
- Libreria Alpina, Via C. Corradini-Sarti, 4, Bologna, Italy.
- Grain's Alpina Books, Brooklands, Unicorn Street, Blandford, England, OK15 4PZ.

MAYBE I'LL  
JUST HAVE A  
CHEESEBURGER.



American view of snails as seen in Picart's book.



# International Diary

## Austria

BRUNNEN, July 19-Aug. 22, Brunnen festival includes the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the Brunnen Festival Chorus and the Ballet of the Prague National Theatre with performance of Puccini's "Turandot" on Lake Constance.

OSIACH and VILLACH, Aug. 28, Carinthian summer festival; Benjamin Britten: Cantata for Voices, July 15; music by Beethoven, July 16; "The Magic Flute," July 18; harpsichord concert, July 19; ballets by Schubert, Lehar, Schumann and Wolf, July 20; Christiane Hoesinger, July 21; Richard Strauss week continues to July 15 marking the 50th anniversary of the composer's death.

SALZBURG, July 31, Classical music festival at the fairs of Hohenzollern with the Salzburg Chamber Orchestra, July 14; Strauss Trio, July 15; Pro music ensemble, July 16 and 18; Erika Trio, July 19; ... palace concerts with the Koocher Quartet from Munich, July 15; Barock Ensemble, July 16; Hungarian chamber music, July 17 and 18; Wolfgang Beutner and Peter Clements, July 21; music by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin and Mozart, July 22.

VIENNA, To Sept. 25, summer musical festival; Slovakische Philharmonische Orchestra, July 17 and 19; Budapest Philharmonische Orchestra, July 24, 26 and 31.

## Belgium

BRUGES, July 27-Aug. 11, sixteen days of international music with the Richard Hickox Singers and Orchestra, July 27; La Grande Soiree de la Chambre du Roy, July 28; the Hainaut Ensemble, July 29 and the Kings College Choir, July 30.

BRUSSELS, millennium celebration continues with the Brussels folk festival in the Green Theatre in Odeonpark, July 14-15 and activities in Brussels Park, with special events for children on Wednesday afternoons, to Sept. 2.

HAVELANGE, July 20, wine festival.

JUMET, July 22, Madeleine March, named after the devoted Sainte-Marie-Madeleine during the 1380 epidemic. Dancing in the streets, etc.

KINROCKHEAST, July 14-21, humor festival with humorous drawings and paintings.

MIDDELKERKE, July 15-Aug. 15, folklore festival.

SANT HUBERT, July 29, music festival includes Andre Chabot instrumental Ensemble, July 14; Paris Odeon, July 15; Jean-Paul Hubert, Marc Lafontaine and the Dialectal Band, July 21; Pierre Perret, July 22.

SOUKREMOUCHAMPS, July 19, Andromeda folk festival.

VIESSAUX, July 20-21, Myriades festival, folk dancing in the streets.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY, July 21, various events throughout the country.

## Britain

BOURNEMOUTH, air pageant at Hurn Airport, July 21-22.

BRIGHTON, country music festival July 13-15 with Grassroots, Pouchie, Mustang and others ... antique fair, July 24-29.

BRISTOL, July 18-28, world wine fair and festival, July 21-22, British Harbor Regatta and Rally of Boats.

CAMBRIDGE, July 14-29, Cambridge festival, with the Cambridge Philharmonic Society, July 14; the Cambridge Players playing music by Mozart and Bach and the Cambridge Grama Singers singing on the river, July 15; King's College Choral Scholars, July 16; Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music, July 17; Benjamin Luxon and David Willson, July 18; An Elizabethan feast will be held on July 14, 20, 21, 27 and 28 with Elizabethan music of each feast, ancient recipes, Elizabethan costumes. Flower festival, July 13-15, folk dancing, July 21 and 22, lower festival, July 18-21, seven-day festival, July 18-21, with the Cambridge Philharmonic and the Cambridge Players.

CARL-AN-CARTMEL, July 14-15, island rose show.

CHILTERNHAM, international festival of music continues to July 15 with a performance of "The Tempest" by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble and Oscar Peterson, July 14; Aerial String Quartet, BBC Northern Singers and the Philharmonie Orchestra performing Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade" and Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring," July 15.

CHICHESTER, festival continues to July 21 with music, fireworks, theatre. (Tel. 01437 837181).

GLASTONBURY, Aug. 3, open air play: "Paganus" - The Story of an Abbey in the abbey ruins.

GLYNDEBOURNE, opera festival continues to Aug. 2 with Mozart's "Czech fan letter," July 14, 17, 19 and 21; Strauss's "Die schweigende Frau," July 16; Haydn's "La fedeltà premiata," July 15, 18, 20 and 22. (Glynedebourne Festival Opera, Glynedebourne, Leamington Spa, CV34 9JL, England).

GRANTHAM, July 15, festival of horse-drawn transport of better houses ... featuring horse-drawn transport and entertainment, July 29 at Bedford Castle.

LONDON, Royal Tournament at Earl Court, military events, to July 28 ... Flower Festival, to July 15, for the International Year of the Child, at Westminster Cathedral (with visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on July 13) ... July 20-22, 15, BBC Heavy Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall ... Royal International horse show in Wembley Arena, July 16-21 ... open air theatre in Regent's Park to Aug. 25.

LONDON, July 21, annual antique fair ... July 27 and 29, European Party Championships.

OXFORD, Aug. 26, Oxford festival with performances of "The Ideal Husband" to July 14; "Lucky Women's Fair," July 17-28.

SHREWSBURY, to July 18, International Youth Music Week with school concerts, etc.

STOURHEAD, July 18-21, fete champetre with floodlighting, music, strolling players and fireworks.

WELLS, July 21-22, performance by Masque Players of "A Man for All Seasons" in the Banqueting Hall Ruins of the Bishop's Palace.

## Bulgaria

VARNA, to July 24, international ballet competition.

## Cyprus

KATO PAPHOS, through July, moonlight performances of ancient Greek drama by teenage schoolchildren in amphitheatre.

## Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17, summer festival with free concerts and other events.

ODENSE, Hans Christian Andersen Festival, July 17-Aug. 11, with daily performance of "The Swan-Boat." Stories dramatized by children.

## Finland

ALAHARMA, Hanna festival, to July 15 with folk music and dancing.

HELSINKI, summer concerts continue until Sept. 8 with Yrjö Kuronen and Ralf Gohrke, July 17; Domagala Jorgensen, July 18; Mikael Holmstrom and Jari Kallio, July 19; Hui-Ying Liu, July 24; Dmitry Shtukovskiy and Erik T. Tawaststjerna, July 25; Georgian Quartet, July 31.

JAMPA, July 22-29, Jampa week. Folk festival with motorcars, races, etc. (Jampa City Tourist Office, Kesäkuukausen, P.O. Box 55121, Helsinki 12, Tel. (9) 54-23 333).

KAUSTIEN, July 16-22, folk music festival. Theme: folk music in Finland, with international music and dance performances, a parade and a folk music exhibition. (Festival Office, 69600 Kaustinen, Tel. 968-77260).

KOKKOLA, July 25-26, The Vammala Night. A festival at the end of the summer vacations celebrated with bonfires and other traditional events.

NAANTALI, July 27-29, the Steep Head Competition. The latest person in town is known into the sea. Daylong festivities.

OUJLI, July 21-22, Kuusankirkko international rock festival. (Oulu City Tourist Office, Tel. 14, 90100 Oulu 10, Tel. (918) 15340).

PORE, international jazz festival, to July 15, with Dizzy Gillespie, S.S. King Band, Rhoda Scott, Eddie Boyd, July 13; Sonny Rollins, July 14.

ROVANIEMI, to July 26, festival of the Abba's concert with the Finnish Instrumental Ensemble, July 16; Massimo Larini and Suzanne Middleton, July 26. (Regio des Fests, P.O. Box 14, 96100 Rovaniemi, Tel. (54) 74-13-98).

LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to July 15.

RAUMA, July 21-29, Rauma local week. Local music, local food specialists.

SAINT-ETIENNE, to Aug. 12, music festival continues with Anna Maria Alexanda and Micaela Delfino, July 13; Jean Noel Molard Quartet, July 14; Brittany Chamber Orchestra, July 15; Pro Art Orchestra of Munich, July 18; musical spectacle, July 19; Anders American Choir, July 20.

NICE, to July 15, jazz festival.

PARIS, Paris Festival Festival, July 16-Sept. 22, with a Folies exhibition in the Concorde, July 16-Aug. 31; harpsichord and organ concerts at Saint-Germain-des-Près, string quartets, harpsichord and lute-making workshops and more.

BASTILLE DAY celebrated throughout the country, starting tonight. Paris celebrations include bands at the Hotel de Ville, Bastille, Les Halles, Place d'Italie and many other places, July 13; a ball at the Palais de Chaillot from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.; a parade July 14 starting at 9 a.m. at Place de la Republique, arriving about 10:15 a.m. at Place de la Bastille, July 14; fireworks displays at Place de la Concorde, with music by Jean Michel Jore from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

NATIONWIDE, Tour de France bicycle race, to July 22.

AVIGNON, July 15-Aug. 6, festival with performances of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" and Beethoven's "Walden for Godot."

BERK, BOLOGNE, CALAIS, HARDELOT, LE TOUQUET, Festival de la Cole d'Opera, continues to Aug. 15 with the Sofia Symphony Orchestra in HardeLOT, July 12, 19 and 21; Court Ballet in HardeLOT, July 14; Contemporary Ballet Theatre at Le Touquet, July 15; London Opera Choir in HardeLOT, July 21. (Tel. (21) 30-02-78).

BEZIER, Langueped festival continues to July 24, with music by the National Police Orchestra, July 17 and 18; Aquitaine Orchestra, July 21 and Charles Dumont, July 24.

CASTRES, international guitar festival continues to July 22, with Muddy Waters, July 13; a guitar and violin recital, July 17; John Williams, July 18; Peter Puma playing Baroque guitar, July 19; Ron Garcia Zarate, July 20; "La Platerie" from Granada, July 21.

FEJES, to July 22, music festival with the French ballet theatre from Nancy, July 15; Jean-Marie Lode, Raimond Allart, Gerard Montmery, July 16; Gerard Trosny playing music by Schumann, Schubert and Mozart, July 17; Erika Trosny playing music by Beethoven and Schubert, July 19; Michel Pignatelli, July 20.

LANDES, to July 26, festival of the Abba's concert with the Finnish Instrumental Ensemble, July 16; Massimo Larini and Suzanne Middleton, July 26. (Regio des Fests, P.O. Box 14, 96100 Landes, Tel. (54) 74-13-98).

LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to July 15.

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LOIR ET CHER, summer festival continues to July 15.

## Ireland

ANTRIM, July 20-21, Ulster steam traction rally.

BANDON, July 21-28, Bandon week.

CARDONAGH, July 15-22, Cardonagh Annual Festival with sporting competitions, musical events, etc.

CLONES, July 14-23, Clones festival.

DUBLIN, folk festival with traditional Irish music and concerts, to July 14.

NEWCASTLE WEST, July 20-29, Ten Knights of Desmond Festival.

SCHULL, Schull festival week, music, sporting and fishing events.

## Israel

ISRAEL FESTIVAL, to Aug. 12, with the Ben-Zion Opera Ballet in Caesarea, July 14-16; Boris Ben-Zion, July 14 in Tel Aviv and July 17 in Jerusalem; Chita Ludwig, July 18 in Jerusalem, July 21 in Tel Aviv and July 26 in Haifa; the Hagan Orchestra, July 21 in Jerusalem, July 22 and 24 in Tel Aviv, July 23 in Haifa and July 25 in Be'er Sheva; ... Aristophanes in Caesarea, July 21-23; performance of "Every Good Boy Deserves a Favour" July 25 in Jerusalem and July 26 in Tel Aviv. (P.O.B. 29874, Tel Aviv).

## Italy

AGOSTA, July 15-Aug. 15, international organ festival. Series of six concerts in the historic cathedral.

SCANDINO, July 14, festival of Italian regions and international folklore festival with music, art, songs and a pageant.

SPOLETO, to July 15, Festival of Two Worlds, nearly 100 theatrical, musical and film programs, organized by Gian-Carlo Menotti.

VENEZIA, July 15, festival of the redemptor with a parade of gondolas and other water craft marking the end of the 1575 epidemic.

VERONA, through September, summer theatre, Shakespeare, films, ballet and jazz.

## Japan

OSAKA, to July 15, festival including Tofu Festival, July 13; Maru-Ankoku, July 14-15; London Boys Choir, July 15. (Festival d'Eden, Edens, Tel. 722330).

## Monaco

MONTE CARLO, international fireworks festival throughout July and August ... international festival of arts with theatre, ballet, music, etc.

## Scotland

EDINBURGH, July 21-29, international folk dance festival.

INVERNESS, Highland games, July 14.

PTLOCHRY, theatre festival continues to July 22.

## Spain

PAMPLONA, to July 14, San Fermi fair, with running of the bulls, bullfighting, folk entertainment.

## Sweden

STOCKHOLM, to July 31, "Juliden" celebrated with international sports, drama, concerts in parks.

VISBY, "Folken de Dacia" performances to Aug. 10.

## Switzerland

INTERLAKEN, to Aug. 30, open-air production of "William Tell," every Thurs. and Sat. (Tel. Bureau, Interlaken, 5, 3800 Interlaken; Tel. 036-42-37-22).

LOCARNO, July 14-15, wine and cheese festival.

LUCERNE, July 14-15, Soches international rowing regatta.

MONTEUX, to July 22, international jazz festival continues.

## West Germany

BRUNNEN, through October, Brunn festival featuring concerts by Max Baer, Vivid and Handel.

BWY, national flower show, October, with 247 acres of display and performances.

CONSTANCE, to July 17, music festival celebrating the end of the 1st War with dancing, concert etc.

MUNICH, to Aug. 3, open air Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" at the Marienplatz, July 13; Prokofiev's "Julius," July 14; Beethoven's "Walden" and "The Ninth," July 15; Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," July 16; "King Lear," July 17; first, July 16-17 with more 25 artists including Jerry Bow, David Waters, Stephen Crippell, Ten Grover Washington.

RATESBORN, July 20-24, children's festival with procession, WINE FESTIVAL at Odenwald, 14-16; Eisenach, July 13-15; 2 July 13-16; Niederfeld, July 17; March, July 13-16; Kitzingen, Mainfranken, July 19-23; Dett 22; Kienlebach, July 20-23 July 21-23; ... A. Asper, Altmannsdorf, July 14 and 15.

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# Museums

## Beaubourg Reconsidered

Hilton Kramer

WHEN THE Georges Pompidou National Center of Art and Culture — more familiarly known as Beaubourg — was two and a half years ago, it was by a writer in Le Nouvel Observateur as having "nothing but today — to judge from the large crowds in daily attendance — seems to have almost too many people in Paris — tourists and the, especially if they are young — to be. Its long queues of people get into special exhibitions, laboratories, are already a legend. Young still has abundant and enemies. Its success with the young nothing to diminish the of controversy, criticism and has surrounded this maverick from the beginning. In almost of artists and intellectuals in our is regularly denounced as calamity. The design of the hill exonerated, the very concept, multipurpose cultural center as corrupt or unworkable, of both the budget and the required to run it is regarded

is the "truth" about Beaubourg. It has spent the better part of its life in and around Beaubourg, permanent collection and its of temporary exhibitions, us- and other facilities, talking to the staff, observing (and often its crowds of visitors, and list- friends in Paris have to say have come away with a great sense — both positive and negative — of the place itself. It is a building opened in January, a true that a great deal of its is stronger than ever. It is a building that this shed of a building, though entire National Museum of on two of its floors, was de- beginning to be something art museum. It also houses a children's library, period- industrial design center, a music research institute, a cafeteria and an immense gallery space for temporary

encompasses a wider variety of interests than the tradi- museum, even a museum in modern art, could ever accommodate, and it assumes of a large public for whom are only one interest — and a most compelling — among estor is not to be found in the museum, but in those great faces that were built in the to serve the new public for and the artifacts of a new culture. Like the exposition Beaubourg was designed with much in mind. To serve an end was never an important end.

Beaubourg is true to the birth. It came into existence modern art has ceased to be interest and has become, popular one, especially with the air of sacred mystery that every experience of art, a sense of spiritual fortunate few, was bound to in this new era when modern art in acquiring something public.

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Wide range of activities makes Beaubourg much more than a museum.

ern era — when modernism has ceased to function as a challenge to our culture and has become something quite different, the very mainstream of our cultural life — is not a problem at Beaubourg, it is the principal fact of its existence. Much of the criticism that still fills the air about Beaubourg seems less a criticism of the place itself, or of the programs it sponsors, than of the historical moment it reflects. For anyone whose experience of modern art — and indeed, of art itself — was formed in a quieter, more leisurely world than the one we find at Beaubourg, the new circumstances in which we are asked to enter into communion with a

It is really the only place in Paris where one feels completely in the 20th century.

work of art will certainly be alien and will undoubtedly provoke a certain shudder. There is inevitably a certain generational aspect to some of the criticism — one often hears it said by people over 40 that they hate Beaubourg themselves, but that their children love to go there — and a certain nostalgia for the way things used to be. I sympathize with these emotions, and I do not consider them discreditable. I have often felt that shudder myself, not only at Beaubourg but at the Louvre, the Prado, the Metropolitan and many other museums so different in other respects from Beaubourg. But it behooves us to recognize that what we are really shuddering about is the

democratization of high culture — one of the missions of the art museum in our society.

This is not to say that the place itself is exactly a marvel or a model in its every aspect. The building, designed by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, I still find thrilling, especially in the dramatic ascent afforded by the exterior escalators that adorn the facade, but also in the disposition of exhibition space on almost every level. But the sad truth about this building is that it has already aged very badly. The paint on the polychrome construction of pipes at the "back" of the building is peeling and filthy, and the whole structure, inside and out, looks as if it had defeated every attempt to sustain even a minimal level of decent housekeeping.

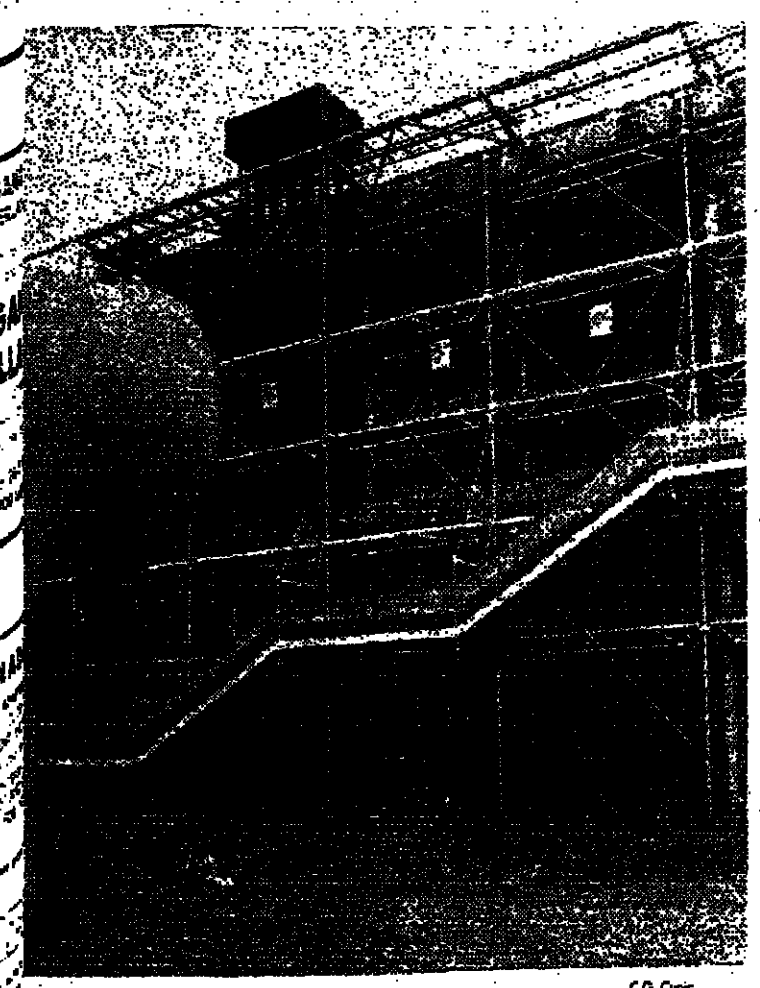
There is also a problem of circulation within the building. Museums are notoriously hard on the feet, and while I am not absolutely sure that one is obliged to do more walking at Beaubourg than at the Louvre, it often feels that way. This is all the more unfortunate in a building designed in the 1970s. For the exhausted visitor making his way from one part of the building to another, much of the efficient, technological "look" of the building turns out to be pure show — a substitute for the decoration that has been spurned — and of little practical use.

Inside the building, too, the attention to detail or quality is anything but exemplary. Almost all the interior fixtures, the temporary partitions, the wall labels, the lettering on the signs, the information kiosks, the display cases — just about everything in the way of housekeeping and information that we expect to set a standard of taste and workmanship in a museum — is woefully tacky. It is difficult to take Beaubourg's interest in industrial design seriously when its own design practices are, except in the production of its major exhibition catalogs, generally so abysmal. Design education begins, after all, in the building itself.

AND YET, despite all the messy details and the often questionable taste, despite the inefficient technology and the pushing crowds, Beaubourg remains a place of extraordinary vitality. It is really the only place in Paris where one feels completely in the 20th century. Toward the visual culture of this century it takes a broad ecumenical view. While the major event of the moment is the mammoth "Paris-Moscow" exhibition, one could also see on a recent visit an exhibition of contemporary realism (Chuck Close, John de Andrea and Jean Olivier Huelaux), a huge installation of Soto's Op Art constructions, a show honoring the painter Jean Helion on his 75th birthday, another honoring the late Gaetan Picon, a man of letters and an art historian dear to the French establishment, and sundry other exhibitions of paintings, photography, graphic design, city planning, video art and certain other visual phenomena this observer could never quite figure out the nature of, all in addition to the vast collection of the National Museum of Modern Art itself.

Its critics deplore this "supermarket" aspect of Beaubourg's exhibition schedule, but it is precisely this, I think, that gives the place its dynamism. A few hours spent in the funeral galleries of the old Museum of Modern Art premises on the Avenue du President Wilson, still functioning to a more or less empty house, are quite enough to renew one's appreciation of this dynamism. One even learns to be a little grateful for the crowds.

Beaubourg is a vast experiment, a very French experiment, and it blunders in a great many ways. Yet it goes further in bringing modern art to a broad public than any previous institution in France — whose capital was for so long the international center of modern art — had ever before attempted. It may not be a model for America, for we had the good fortune to have a healthy start in organizing museums for this particular purpose, but it has given France something essential to its cultural life.



Kramer finds building still thrilling but getting tacky.

## Spending a Sunday

### Cold Cherry Soup in Budapest

By Susan Bronson

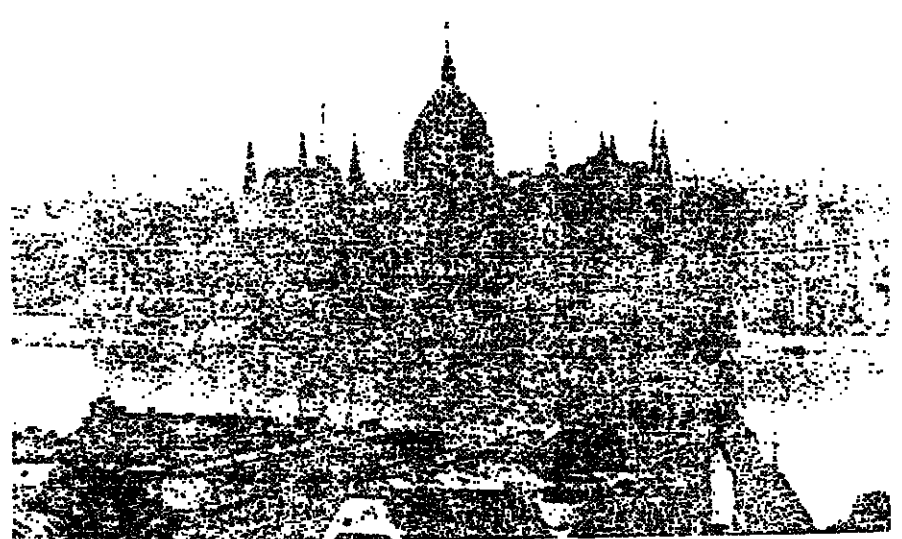
BUDAPEST — Sipping cold cherry soup on a warm Sunday afternoon in Budapest can be as soothing as a hot bath, as bracing as a cold shower. Whether you have already done a complete circuit of the city zoo and botanic gardens before noon, or instead have had trouble getting up after a glut of goulash, Tokay wine and Gypsy music the night before, your midday meal should start with a bowl of *cseresznye-leves* at one of the city's terrace restaurants.

You'll find one on Margaret Island, a 1.5-mile-long strip of land nestled in the Danube River between hilly Buda and the plain of Pest. Packed into these 225 acres are gardens, playgrounds, a sports arena, swimming pools — one of them has artificial waves — and the ruins of a 13th century convent. It's no coincidence that the air seems cleaner, the foliage looks greener, food tastes better — stale concession-stand pretzels excepted — and the noises are muted. Vehicles are banned except for one city bus and an electric train shuttling visitors around. In summer, ballet and opera are performed in an amphitheater.

If Sunday is damp and dreary, button up your raincoat, stuff your swimsuit in the pocket and hail a taxi. The island's luxurious Margitsziget Thermal Hotel Spa, open since May, has a solarium, sauna, indoor swimming pool and three smaller, warmer thermal baths. They cost more than other city spas, but 50 forints (\$2.50) for the pool and the heated baths, and 90 forints for a massage didn't seem exorbitant. Budapest's thermal-spring waters, rich in sulfur, calcium and other minerals, are supposed to cure all sorts of aches and pains. But you don't have to be aged, ailing or arthritic — as promotional brochures lead you to believe — to enjoy the spas.

Among the glories of Budapest, along with Matyas (St. Matthew's) Church, the parliament building and the royal castle, are the pastry shops, many of which remain open on Sundays. One of the oldest — 121 years — and finest is Voerosemnyar. If layer cakes are your downfall, prepare for a crash landing, fueled by mocha cake or *dobos torta*, literally "drum cake" — the cross-hatched spun sugar icing traces the design of a drum casing. There's also cherry- and apple-filled strudel, called *reberighi* is a buttery pastry loaf crammed with nuts or a raisin-poppysseed mixture.

With food markets closed from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, Sunday is a busy day at the city's restaurants. The Hungarians (9-11 Lenin koert) attracts more tourists than locals, as its menu in five languages attests, but even so, you can find there authentic chicken *paprikash* and other offerings of native cuisine at its best. The beautifully restored rococo interior



Parliament building dominates Pest side of Danube in Budapest.

gives you a sense of how royalty dined during the Habsburg reign; however, its turn-of-the-century patrons were actually members of the intelligentsia, not the imperial family. The New York Cafe, as it was called then, was the city's most fashionable hangout for playwright Ferenc Molnar and his writer and artist cronies. All this eating can be compensated with a hike along the trails through the Buda hills. Footpaths are easy to reach via the cogwheel train, the scenic Pioneer Railroad (run by youngsters) and the *teleferic*, a cable chair lift. Or you can explore on foot the inner city, the castle district or other historic areas.

subway ride, chances are someone sitting nearby will show you how to validate your ticket.

There's no confusion about the rides at the Vidam amusement park. Most tickets are only 2 or 3 forints. At the ice cream stand, hold up two fingers, hand over a couple of forints and you'll get a double-dip ice cream cone. A year-round circus, puppet shows and a profusion of playgrounds also help make Budapest a good bet for family vacations that don't blast megaton-size holes in travel budgets. What's more, residents seem to delight in children. Even senior citizens voluntarily give up their bus and subway seats so that toddlers can rest.

Most storekeepers take off on Sunday, but the Inter tourist gift shops at hotels are open for business. They have good selections but often the highest prices on the popular hand-embroidered peasant blouses, felt vests, dolls in native costumes, Herend porcelain and cherry and apricot brandy. By far the best buys I stumbled across were children's shoes, not sold at souvenir shops. A pair of leather T-strap and a canvas version totalled 161 forints (\$8).

Malev, the national airline, connects Budapest to 37 cities. Tourist visas good for 30 days are available in advance from Hungarian Embassies and cost about \$6. Visas valid for 48 hours are available at road frontier points and at the airport. Thus, the national tourist agency, organizes excursions of one to nine days from Vienna via bus, boat, car and hydrofoil. There is also daily train service from Vienna.

There's no Sunday slowdown on the mass transit system, a bargain any day of the week. Subways, trolleys and trams run often and cost one forint (3 cents). Buses are another 50 fillers, equal to half a forint. Trolley, tram and bus tickets must be bought in advance from cigarette vendors or subway station cashiers. If you look as confused as most tourists do on their first







سكنا من الاعمال

## Bundesbank Lifts Interest Rates

By John M. Geddes  
N. July 12 (NYT) — The bank today raised its key interest rate, the highest since 1975, a move that, while it braked the country's inflation rate, could renew pressure on the dollar. The move, announced by Helmut Schmidt, president of the German central bank, was effective tomorrow. The rate, or bank discount rate, was raised from 4 to 5 percent. The move was seen as a "large question mark" on the future course of the dollar. The move was also seen as a signal that the Bundesbank was prepared to raise rates again if inflation continued to rise. The move was also seen as a signal that the Bundesbank was prepared to raise rates again if inflation continued to rise.

## J.S. Aides Pose Bill Euromart

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP) — Federal Reserve Board member Henry Wallich told a congressional panel today that the central bank of the European Community is showing a willingness to use reserve requirements to control the money market. He said that the central bank of the European Community is showing a willingness to use reserve requirements to control the money market. He said that the central bank of the European Community is showing a willingness to use reserve requirements to control the money market.

## Free Trade: 'Bumpy Road Ahead'

By Bhushan Bahree  
LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — A second wave of protectionism is swelling after the latest sharp oil price increases and will hit world trade in 1980-81, lowering the export earnings of nations and throwing a damper on economic activity, trade officials say. The scenario is much the same as after the 1973 oil price hike but with two important differences that seem to offset each other. First, the price rises this time are occurring as the world economy is slowing and some key countries may be heading for a recession. The scramble to increase export earnings to compensate for higher oil payments and to protect domestic industry against jobs from imports is going to be much worse. At the same time, a sort of barrier against protectionism is forming in the shape of a code of conduct worked out in the world trade talks in Geneva. This would tend to restrain — though not prevent — governments from giving in to protectionist pressures. These conclusions are based on interviews with top officials at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization that oversees more than 80 percent of world trade now running at a \$100.3-billion annual rate. These officials, who requested they not be identified, caution that the efficacy of the defensive barriers against protectionism should not be overestimated, assuming they are in place next year. 1976-77 Crest The last wave of protectionism crested in 1976-77 and engulfed such sectors of world trade as steel, shipbuilding, ball bearings, and electronics products. Trade in textiles, which was already restrained, was further limited. GATT Director-General Olivier Long estimates that about 20 percent of world trade is conducted under some form of restraint. Since then, the anti-protectionism line has been holding, and while protectionist measures have remained in force, there has not been a rash of new ones. This, the sources say, is about to change. A sector that is thought to be particularly worrisome is automobiles. The sources said that in previous years, restraint by Japanese exporters prevented other industrial countries, particularly in Europe, from moving to limit imports. But with higher oil prices, the prospect is for a tightening of the market and fiercer competition. Protectionist actions take various and often complicated forms, but the GATT sources say that subsidies are a "device par excellence" in this respect. While straight devices to limit imports, such as quotas, are clear and draw a quick reaction from suppliers, subsidies are hard to detect and, by the time the affected suppliers gather enough evidence, substantial damage has been done. Simple export subsidies are easily detected and countered, but hidden subsidies, with domestic industry getting help that eventually makes its products cheaper, are a problem. State Enterprises The GATT sources point to losses run by state enterprises. The new code recognizes that countries can use subsidies to promote important social and economic policy objectives, but stresses that they must seek to avoid adversely affecting trading partners. It provides for consultation and conciliation when disputes arise. Moreover, it restricts the application of countervailing duties until the victim can show not only that domestic industry is being damaged by the subsidized imports but that the subsidy itself is the major factor. It is believed that the code will make subsidies more transparent while preventing countries from limiting imports by misusing countervailing duties. But the sources admit that the code is far from perfect and, in any new protectionist move, such devices invariably will be attractive. The sources say that major trading nations are aware that they will face pressure from within to protect industries and jobs and that it is symptomatic that these nations are pressing ahead for an accord on safeguards, the only major issue remaining in the multilateral trade negotiations. Selective Safeguards Current GATT rules limit such action, which is taken to protect domestic industry from a flood of imports by applying nondiscriminatory restraints. The European Economic Community is pressing to amend the rules so that safeguards can be applied selectively to supplies from one or several countries whose exports are judged to be disruptive. Developing countries, fearful of being victims, are resisting. Talks on a safeguards agreement are continuing, but sources say that the prospects are dim and that the new trade pact may end up leaving this code unchanged. This will undoubtedly leave the EEC dissatisfied and it may, as in the past, attempt later to press an interpretation that the provisions do not specifically exclude selectivity, a point of view that is disputed by others on evidence that the article has traditionally been seen to imply non-discrimination. "It's going to be a bumpy road ahead," a source said of the new rules of conduct, "but with some of the new rules of conduct, we should be able to steer over the bumps." One hope for a smoother passage is the Consultative Group of 18, formed in 1975. This group brings together industrial, developing and East European nations for discussions on trade policy matters. The idea is to avoid or adjust policies that would bring trading nations into conflict.

## Recession Seen By White House

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI) — The White House today gloomily forecast a recession for the United States this year and warned the nation it faces inflation of at least 10 percent and a loss of up to 1 million jobs through December. It was the most pessimistic appraisal of the economy since President Carter took office and if it holds true, will end four years of economic growth. The sharply revised midyear forecast blamed the deteriorating economic situation mostly on soaring prices for imported oil. The election year of 1980, the White House Budget Office said, the economy should recover somewhat, with slower consumer prices and faster growth. Lyle Gramley, a member of Mr. Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the recession should be "relatively mild and short-lived." He predicted that the economy should turn upward again at the end of this year or early 1980. The main question in economic circles before the report was issued was not whether a recession was coming, but whether the administration would go on record forecasting such an unattractive situation. "It would be accurate to characterize this as a recession forecast," a top government economist said. "There is a fairly good chance we're in one now." Mr. Carter and his top aides have hinted in recent weeks that the 60 percent rise in imported oil costs this year made a recession more likely. But today was the first time they have flatly said it will occur. Here is a sketch of the forecast: Economic growth will decline 0.5 percent in 1979, but increase 2 percent in 1980. Consumer prices will soar 10.6 percent in 1979 and 8.3 percent next year. Except for the 12.2 percent rise in 1974, it will be the worst inflation year since the end of World War II. Unemployment will climb from 5.6 percent in June to 6.6 percent in the fourth quarter. Each percentage point of unemployment means about 1 million jobs. The budget deficit should shrink to \$29.7 billion this year, \$3.5 billion below previous estimates, and to \$28.7 billion in 1980. The original projection of a \$300 million budget surplus in 1981 — a Carter campaign pledge — was scrapped in favor of a \$1.9 billion deficit. The government economist said the recession of 1979 will be more like that of 1969-70, when economic growth fell 0.9 percent over two consecutive quarters, than 1974-75, when economic growth slid 5.7 percent over five straight quarters. The inflation forecast was a major revision from January when the administration said prices would rise 7.4 percent this year after a 9 percent climb in 1978. The White House said sharply higher oil prices "act like a major tax increase to retard economic growth."

## CAB Permitting Eastern to Buy National Stock

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, July 12 — The Civil Aeronautics Board said today that it will allow Eastern Airlines to purchase up to 25 percent of National Airlines' stock. But the agency said that the stock would have to be put in a nonvoting trust, which it said would effectively keep Eastern from control of National. Earlier this week, the agency allowed Texas International Airlines and Pan American World Airways to make additional purchases of National stock (HTT, July 11). At that time, Texas International and Pan Am both owned about 25 percent of National's stock. Texas and Pan Am are seeking to acquire National, and both carriers were given tentative approval by the agency. Eastern also has sought to acquire National, but the CAB has yet to decide on the Eastern request. Eastern requested the authority from the CAB saying that the airline might embark on an "immediate and substantial purchasing program including the purchase of national shares, now held by Pan American and or Texas International airlines." Eastern had asked for authority to buy an unlimited amount of stock but the board set the limit because no decision has yet been made on the acquisition petition.

## U.S. Ammonia Makers Seek Protection From U.S.S.R.

By Bradley Graham  
WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — A group of U.S. ammonia producers yesterday asked the U.S. government to put a tariff on ammonia imports from the Soviet Union, claiming that the low-price imports are putting U.S. producers out of business and threatening the security of U.S. agriculture. In a petition filed with the International Trade Commission, the U.S. companies said that U.S. farmers have become dangerously dependent on Soviet ammonia imports. Ammonia is used to produce fertilizer. Pointing to the dominance of the world oil market by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the U.S. firms warned that the United States soon may find itself similarly vulnerable to Soviet manipulation of the fertilizer market. The complaint is the first of its kind against a Soviet product, and only the third action filed under the Trade Act of 1974 seeking protection against imports from a Communist country. The other two involved imports of clothespins and gloves, primarily from China. Thirteen U.S. ammonia producers, accounting for roughly 60 percent of the \$2-billion domestic ammonia market, signed the petition. They asked the ITC to investigate the matter and recommend a tariff or duty that would raise the price of Soviet ammonia imports. It is up to President Carter to decide what to do. The Soviet Union began exporting ammonia to the United States two years ago because of the efforts of a U.S. firm, Occidental Petroleum, whose chairman Armand Hammer has had numerous business dealings with the Russians over several decades, signed a \$20-billion agreement in 1973 that has helped establish the Soviet Union as a world power in ammonia production. Under the agreement, Occidental promised to buy large amounts of ammonia, urea and potash from the Soviet Union in return for supplying superphosphoric acid, the basic substance from which ammonia is made. The contract is to run for 20 years. The arrangement has permitted the Soviet Union to capture a sizable chunk of the U.S. market in a short time. Soviet imports account for one-third of the ammonia imported into the United States. They represented nearly 4 percent of total U.S. ammonia consumption in the first quarter this year, and that figure is expected to grow to 13 percent by next year, according to the U.S. firms. Plant Closings Thirty-two plants, representing 28 percent of last year's U.S. ammonia production, have been forced to close, some permanently, the petition said. Many other plants are operating at significantly reduced rates, averaging 73.5 percent of capacity, according to the petition. A ton of Soviet ammonia sells for roughly \$90 at the port, while U.S.-made ammonia sells for about \$110 at the plant — and that is well below what it should be for U.S. producers to earn sufficient profit, according to L.L. Jacquier, executive vice president of W.R. Grace & Co. and spokesman for the U.S. industry. Prices for U.S.-made ammonia have been on the rise recently because of higher prices for natural gas, which accounts for two-thirds of the cost of ammonia production. Defending its contract, Occidental yesterday blamed the troubles that U.S. firms are having on their miscalculations. A company spokesman said that some U.S. producers overbuilt in response to a world scare over a fertilizer shortage six years ago. U.S. capacity for ammonia production was 20.4 million tons last year, but 17.5 million tons were produced. Occidental said that it was "incredible" that some U.S. producers should object to its Soviet imports. The company said that Soviet ammonia is being sold in the United States at competitive prices, and it denied that the imports pose a threat to U.S. national security. Occidental said that its barrier agreement serves the national interest by saving energy — the equivalent of 25 million barrels of oil a year — and by having a positive effect on the U.S. balance of payments.

## Wall Street Prices Decline On Disappointing IBM Net

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices fell today in active trading as the market reacted to disappointing earnings by International Business Machines. But analysts said that even before the IBM news, investors were discouraged by expectations there will be no bold energy initiatives in President Carter's speech set for Sunday night. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 7 to 836.86 and declines of the order of 965 to 455 as turnover slowed to about 32 million shares. One analyst said that there was a growing feeling that no matter what Mr. Carter decides to do, the effect will be to put added pressure on an already slowing economy, "probably deepening the slope of decline." The market was only off slightly by noon when IBM reported its second quarter earnings, accelerating the retreat. Some additional selling came in late in the day ahead of the weekly banking statistics. However, the Federal Reserve said without explanation that the weekly money report was delayed. IBM was the most active stock, dropping 1 1/2 to 70 1/2 on turnover of more than 600,000 shares. Burroughs, whose profits rose for the period, slipped 3/4 to 68 1/2. Honeywell lost one and Texas Instruments two. Heavily traded International Telephone & Telegraph skidded 1 1/4 to 28 following the resignation of its president and news it expects to report lower second quarter earnings. Energy shares were weak, including Exxon which said it received some 90 percent of Reliance Electric's common stock and 58 percent of its series 'A' preferred. Ranco Inc. jumped seven to 22 1/4. Warner and Swasey, which holds nearly 15 percent of Ranco's common, will buy the rest at \$24 a share if Ranco directors agree. American Stock Exchange prices plunged with the index dropping 2.22 to 195.61.

## Company Reports

Imperial Group			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,850	1,730	1,620
Profits	140	120	110
Per Share	0.077	0.068	0.060

Georgia-Pacific			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,347	1,133	1,000
Profits	95.00	52.19	45.00
Per Share	0.92	0.82	0.75

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	2,451	2,022	1,800
Profits	172.00	149.04	130.00
Per Share	1.63	1.44	1.25

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,100	1,100	1,100
Profits	11.13	10.95	10.95
Per Share	2.71	2.23	2.23

Charter New York			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	16.12	12.62	11.83
Profits	1.83	1.43	1.35
Per Share	15.66	12.61	11.48

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	31.76	24.40	21.77
Profits	3.61	2.77	2.77
Per Share	31.29	24.40	21.77

Chemical New York			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	36.95	29.25	26.95
Profits	2.35	1.84	1.84
Per Share	36.49	25.53	23.33

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	67.68	56.89	51.03
Profits	4.29	3.59	3.59
Per Share	63.17	51.03	45.00

Colgate Palmolive			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,190	1,050	950
Profits	50.50	48.60	48.60
Per Share	0.62	0.59	0.59

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	2,350	2,080	1,890
Profits	89.30	84.60	84.60
Per Share	1.09	1.03	1.03

Diamond Shamrock			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	574.20	464.50	425.95
Profits	52.96	42.95	42.95
Per Share	1.01	0.83	0.83

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,100	884.70	824.90
Profits	82.49	63.36	63.36
Per Share	1.57	1.22	1.22

First Charter Financial			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	202.20	174.30	152.22
Profits	23.15	26.22	26.22
Per Share	0.78	0.88	0.88

First Half			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	393.20	342.70	312.20
Profits	44.75	51.29	51.29
Per Share	1.51	1.73	1.73

**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE**  
U.S. \$20,000,000 Floating Rate 1978/1983.  
The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning on July 12, 1979, and set by the reference agent is 11% annually.

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64% 1972-1987  
F.Lux. 800,000,000.—  
Holders of the above mentioned bonds are hereby informed that the annual redemption installment of F.Lux. 80,000,000.— due on August 14, 1979, has been entirely satisfied by repurchase in the market of 1,600 bonds of F.Lux. 50,000.— each.  
Consequently, a drawing by lot will not take place this year. The amount of bonds outstanding after the amortization of August 14th, 1979, will be F.Lux. 640,000,000.—.  
**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG**  
Société Anonyme  
Paying Agent  
Luxembourg, July 13th, 1979.

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**Trade Development Bank**  
Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.







# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 12

Table includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
(Continued from Page 12)							
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
11. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
12. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
13. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
14. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
15. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
16. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
17. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
18. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
19. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
20. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## European Markets

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## Toronto Stocks

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## Montreal Stocks

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## Canadian Indexes

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## Paris

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## Zurich

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

## International Stock Indexes

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low	Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E	High Low
1. S. Steel	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
2. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
3. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
4. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
5. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
6. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
7. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
8. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
9. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4
10. S. Steel Ind.	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	19 1/4	18 3/4

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The bank's branches established in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, together with our representative office in Houston/Texas, are building on success. Our representative office in Toronto/Canada has also done well.

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In Latin America we have a long history of successful operations in co-operation with our affiliate, the Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank. Jointly we have thirteen representative offices in twelve countries. Furthermore, Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank has a branch in Panama especially for off-shore business.

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Our branches in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Singapore and a representative office in Jakarta are well placed to join in the dynamic economic growth of the region. In addition, in Singapore we are represented by our subsidiary, the merchant bank Dresea. The latest representative office in this area to open is Melbourne, which - together with our office in Sydney - is now offering two points of contact on the Australian continent.

In the Near and Middle East we are represented by offices in Bahrain, Beirut, Istanbul and Tehran.

### Important figures from the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1978 and 1977

	1978	1977
Total assets	111,002	97,657
Total lending business	83,761	74,783
Loans extended on bills	4,511	4,389
Claims on customers	38,186	33,759
Mortgage bank lendings	24,784	21,667
Loans and advances to banks	5,169	4,682
Guarantees	11,111	10,286
Bonds	3,558	3,662
Other securities	1,549	1,595
Deposits by non-bank customers	76,970	68,877
Demand deposits	10,889	9,553
Time deposits	23,492	21,382
Savings deposits and savings certificates	17,584	16,346
Liabilities in the mortgage bank business	25,005	21,596
Capital and reserves	3,204	2,868
Capital	849	799
Disclosed reserves including items resulting from consolidation	2,355	2,069



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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, July 12, 1979

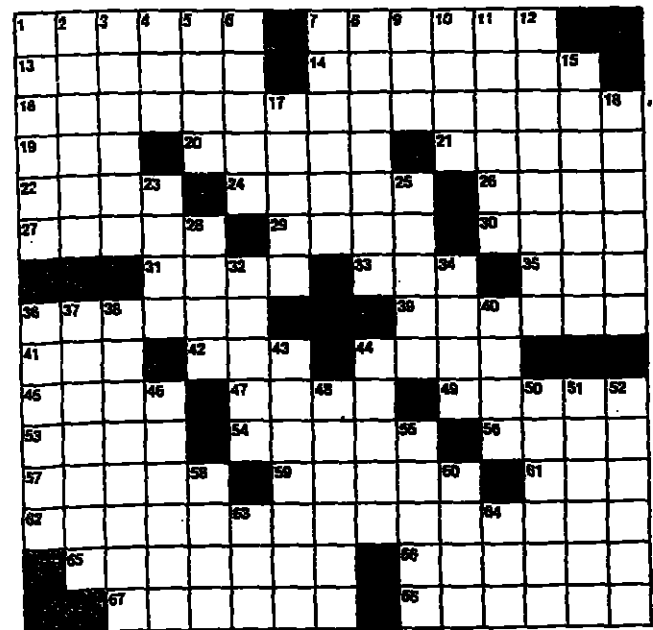
Dollar Bonds			
Amer 5-87	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Ashland 7-82	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Australia 8-81	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Australia 8-82	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Australia 9-82	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
BK 7-82	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
BK 7-83	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
BK 7-84	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
BK 7-85	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
BK 7-86	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
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BK 10-32	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
BK 10-33	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2







## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Hoffman or Farnum
  - Dance step
  - Queued up
  - Shakes a leg
  - In apple-pie order
  - Spasmotic sound
  - Still-hunt
  - Achilles' killer
  - out (stretched)
  - Boy Scout, at times
  - Start of the N.T.
  - Car style
  - Erato's instrument
  - U.S. satellite
  - Damsel
  - "To— with Love"
  - See 50 Down
  - Quiescent
  - Brief toast
  - Much-used article
  - Monopolist
  - In the home of: Fr.
  - A son of Leah and Jacob
  - Killer whale
  - "The Sheik of —," 1921 song
  - Foretold
- DOWN**
- Cookbook
  - Dissimilar
  - Made a poor tee shot
  - Obsession
  - Printing fluids
  - Under, hard style
  - Cretaceous
  - Sidewalk sellers
  - Wood for bats
  - Yugoslav tobacco-shipping town
  - Ruskin's — and "Lilies"
  - Theatrical interval
  - Chronicle of a sort
  - Island group off New Guinea
  - Bellini heroine
  - Camel's backbreaker
  - Relative, familiarly
  - Expedite
  - Designate
  - Group now living in Oklahoma
  - Legal
  - Some Arabs
  - Move along sinuously
  - Features of the Bounty
  - Renaissance rapiers
  - Rural place
  - Hitler's Third
  - Poet Ogden
  - Unidid the lap
  - Mother of the Gods
  - Last song
  - "I See of You," 1945 song
  - Profoundly respectful array
  - Poet Pound
  - Cartilage
  - Writer John Le
  - Reformatory resident
  - She wrote "My Antonia"
  - Lupin
  - Assents
  - Makes raucous noises
  - Hindu month
  - "How's that again?"
  - Airport listing: Abbr.
  - Ram's dam

## WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALABAMA	26	48	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Overcast
ANKARA	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	31	88	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Showers
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	19	66	Rain
BELGRADE	22	81	Fair	NEW YORK	22	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	72	Fair	NICE	22	72	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	22	72	Overcast	PARIS	18	64	Rain
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Overcast	ROME	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	22	72	Fair	TEHRAN	20	68	Fair
EDINBURGH	22	72	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	22	82	Misty
FRANKFURT	19	66	Rain	TUNIS	22	75	Fair
GENEVA	26	48	Rain	VIENNA	18	64	Rain
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Misty
HONG KONG	31	88	Fair	WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	70	Showers
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy				
LISBON	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	24	75	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	26	82	Fair				

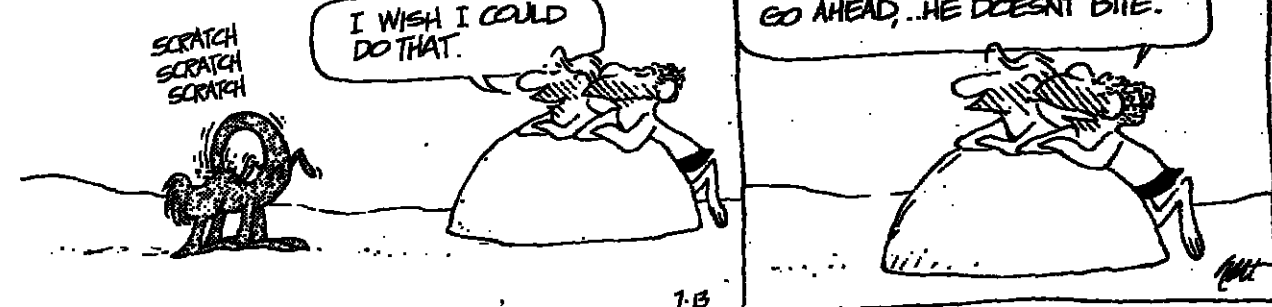
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada in 17th GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

## PEANUTS



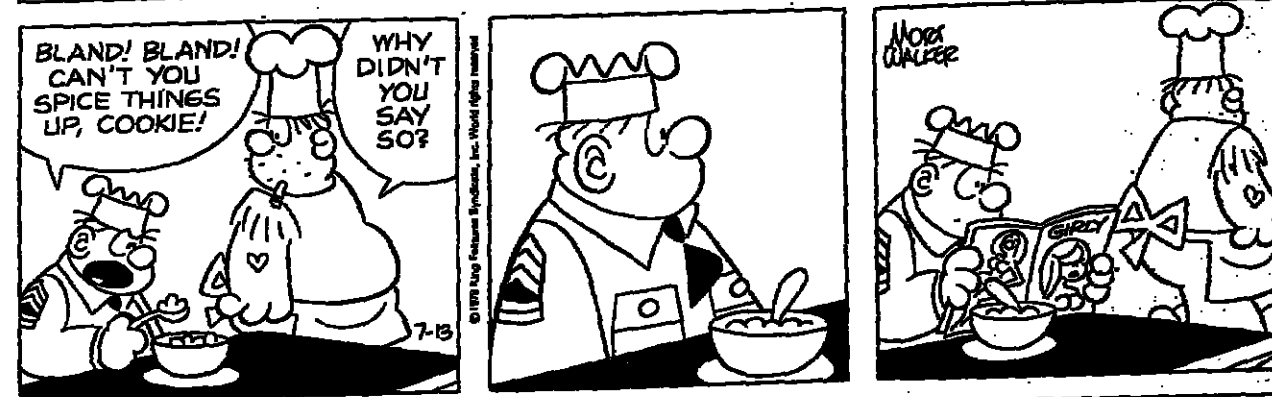
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



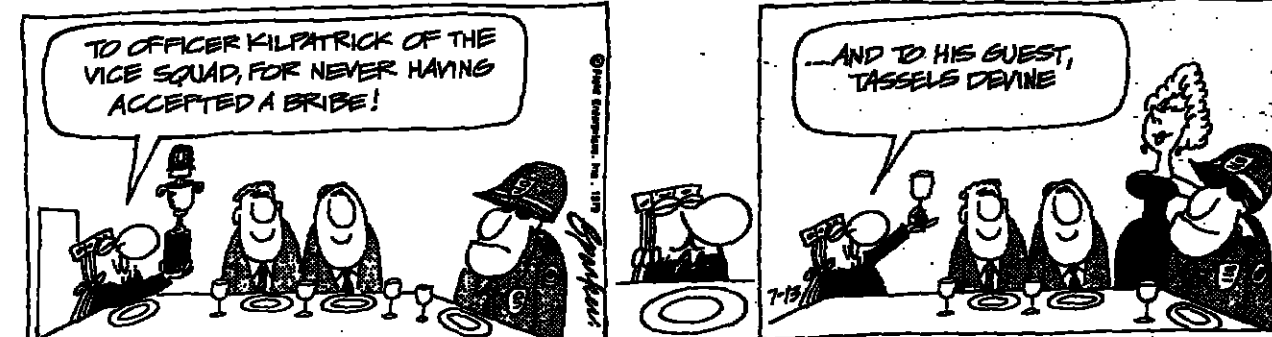
## BEETLE BAILEY



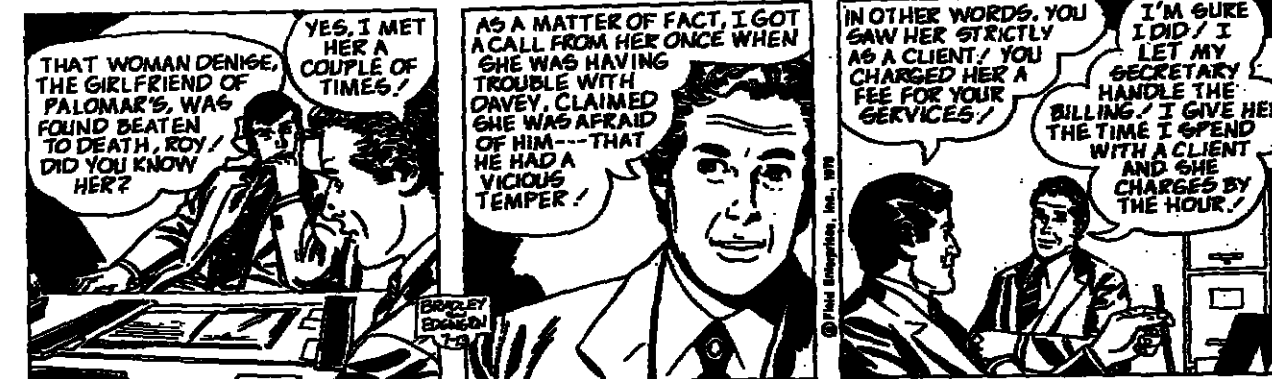
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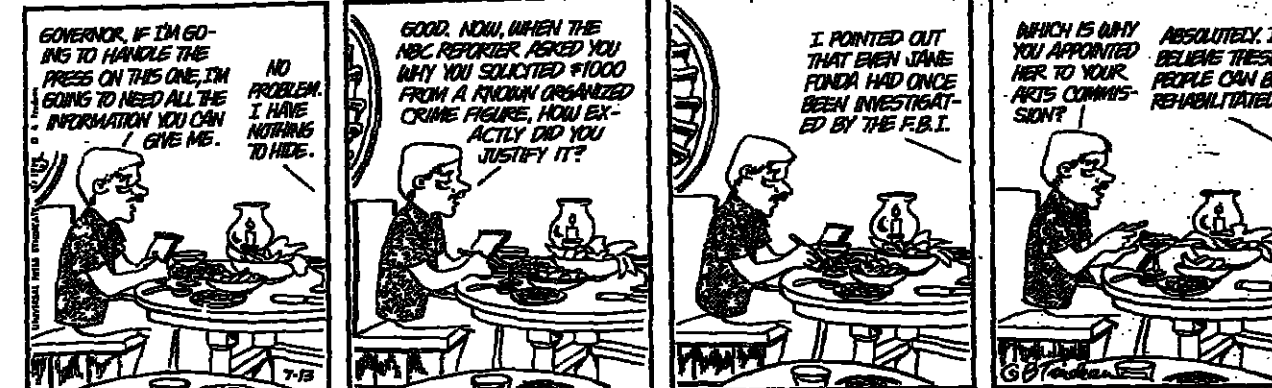
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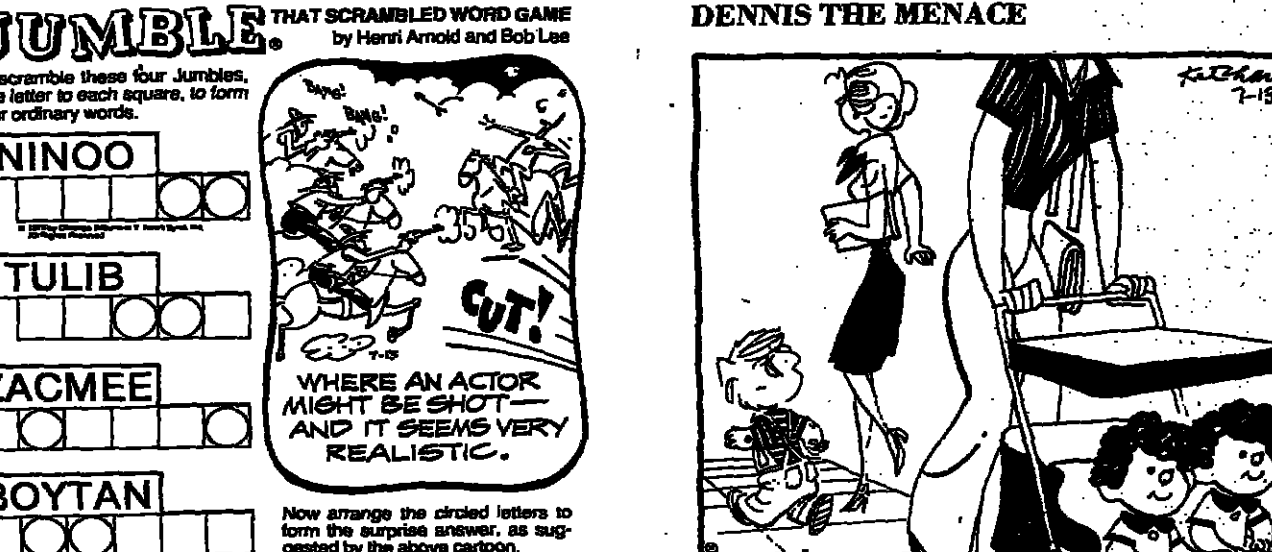
## REX MORGAN



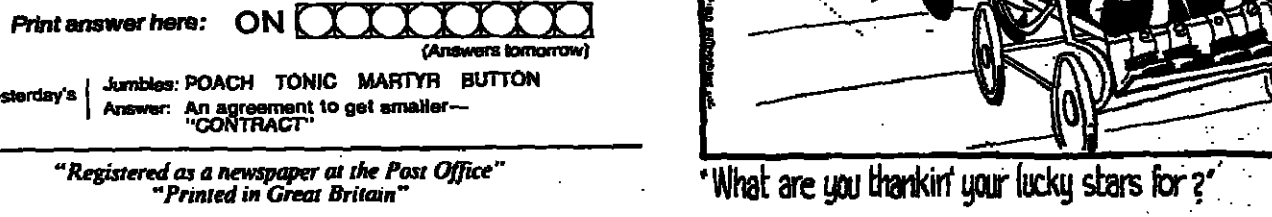
## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## TELLING LIVES

The Biographer's Art

Edited by Marc Pachter. New Republic Books. 151.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haus

LET'S SEE NOW: they squeezed some 800 pages out of the 30-year life of the poet Hart Crane and two thick volumes out of William Faulkner's career. At that rate a biography of biography itself ought to be worth at least 2,500 pages in three volumes: shouldn't it? Yet "Telling Lives: The Biographer's Art" is only 151 pages long. And it still manages to cover every major aspect of the art that I could think of offhand—the problem of length and selectivity, the goals that biographers should strive for, the distinction between major and minor lives and how each should be approached, the question of the involvement of the biographer in his subject's life, and the attendant threat of over-subjectivity; the role of autobiography and the relationship of biography to history. All in 151 pages.

How is this possible? Mostly because of Marc Pachter, historian of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, who exercised his intelligence when he selected the participants in a two-day symposium on "The Art of Biography" held in November of last year, out of which the present volume was developed. For it stood to reason that Geoffrey Wolff, author of "Black Sun: The Brief Transient and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby," would defend the right of biographers to ignore the significance of their subjects ("Minor Lives"); that Barbara Tuchman, historian, would explore the relationship of individuals to historical events ("Biography as a Prism of History"); and that Theodore Rosengarten, who wrote "All God's Children: Stepping over Cockleburrs: Conversations with Ned Cobb," would talk about the dilemma of having strong and mixed feelings about one's subject ("Angels of Vision"); that Alfred Kazin would concentrate on writing about oneself ("The Self as History: Reflections on Autobiography"); and that Justin Kaplan and Leon Edel, whatever they talked about, would sprinkle their essays with more insights than a cookie has crumbs.

What's more, the resulting essays are a delight to read, because instead of approaching their subjects with groans of analysis, the participants in the symposium proceeded to tell how they went about writing their books, and let the epiphanies shine forth where they might. It is incidentally to the story of how

Rosengarten went to a Ned Cobb to tell his the problem of working recorder comes up. Rosengarten analyzes the teller of his most intimate — namely to vaudeville depending on — you become aware that oral history has occurred to you before.

Of course one does every conclusion and contributors to this volume. In fact, they agree among themselves "Lives." Wolff insists: "Do we know of a subject? compelling to the obs no need whatsoever deep explanations. Y and Kaplan stress as in which biographers secret meaning of bel they respectively narr under the carpet" a mythology.

Elsewhere, Tuchman's conclusion of her piece, right of biographical their privacy. "Do we know of a subject? compelling to the obs no need whatsoever deep explanations. Y and Kaplan stress as in which biographers secret meaning of bel they respectively narr under the carpet" a mythology.

But anyone who has increasingly popular: raphy over the last will have little to d main points. "T One of these bears words of Edel, who the profoundest esst use. Of "biographies compendiums. "I biographer producing a new primer that he character to speak for herself. This way of avoiding responsibility. That involves not only offering facts; it entails to interpret these fac of all that the bi learned about his sub

Anyone who has through 800 pages of Hart Crane or tw William Faulkner and for this succinct state the brevity and grace in which it appears.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS
1. 10	1. 10	1. 10	1. 10
2. 10	2. 10	2. 10	2. 10
3. 10	3. 10	3. 10	3. 10
4. 10	4. 10	4. 10	4. 10
5. 10	5. 10	5. 10	5. 10
6. 10	6. 10	6. 10	6. 10
7. 10	7. 10	7. 10	7. 10
8. 10	8. 10	8. 10	8. 10
9. 10	9. 10	9. 10	9. 10
10. 10	10. 10	10. 10	10. 10

Christopher Lehmann-Haus

the staff of The New York

## Rare Chinese T

TOKYO (AP) — have bred the rare No tiger, with six females surviving offspring of years at Harbin Zoo, new agency reports which weigh 400 to male more often in they would in the wit said.

## BRIDGE

By Al

On the diagramed deal, South found himself in a precarious slam contract and had to make a plan. His plan was both good and successful.

North and South were using a simple version of the Precision System, in which one diamond tends to be a catch-all bid for many hands unsuitable for other actions. In this case, a catch could not bid a major suit, which would have, promised at least five cards. He was not quite strong enough for a weak no-trump, and one club, strong and artificial, was out of the question. That left one diamond as the only choice if he was going to open the bidding at all.

South heard his partner raise spades and made a good technical bid of five spades. This tells partner to continue to show if his trump suit is fairly substantial. North was known for his passion for bidding no-trump and his reluctance to refuse an invitation. Predictably, he continued to six spades.

Optimistic bidding on both sides of the table had led the partnership into an untrump slam, with a possible trump loser and a probable loser in each of the minor suits. The opening heart lead was won with the ace, and trumps were attacked. If he had been able to see all the cards, South would have led the queen and picked up all the trumps.

Now a trump lead to do something help the king. He could not suit without giving a 10 so he led the club six of it. South had to go play from dummy, to the queen showed him the matter.

WEST was known to with singletons in bot he had had seven diam by king-queen-jack and tribution, he would be entered the auction; tually could not have East had both club-3 was no hope; so South some a doubleton hoo And this honor was tim South put up the jac my, a misguess that The queen covered the was taken by the ace; doly fell on the next ro hane the slam.

West led the heart three.



## Oct. 20 in S. Africa

## ate-Coetzee Fight Set

By Michael Katz

W YORK, July 12 (NYT) — Fight between undefeated John of Knoxville, Tenn., and undefeated Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa for the heavyweight title that had Ali just vacated will take place in Pretoria, South Africa, Oct. 20, Bob Arum, chairman of Top Rank Inc., announced today.

Arum said the fight in 90,000-Lotus Stadium, which he expects to set a record for boxing attendance, would be "fully integrated" and that he had "firm" assurances from the South African government that all future boxing matches in the nation would be fully integrated.

Arum said the fight in 90,000-Lotus Stadium, which he expects to set a record for boxing attendance, would be "fully integrated" and that he had "firm" assurances from the South African government that all future boxing matches in the nation would be fully integrated.

Under No Illusions  
The protest leaders acknowledged that they had little chance of winning the fight nationally on TV, but they said they were fighting for the sake of the World Boxing Association's version of the heavyweight title.

stead, the leaders hope to meet executives from NBC, which televises the fight nationally on TV, but they said they were fighting for the sake of the World Boxing Association's version of the heavyweight title.

rum defended his demand that facilities for the fight be integrated. "Those signs saying black white around the restaurant, lavatories and water foun-

tains are coming down," Arum said, "and they're never going back up. I fully believe that in three months every stadium and every athletic event in South Africa will be fully integrated."

"What I'm doing is much more effective and much more appreciated by the black community of South Africa than those mindless protests that do nothing except create bitterness."

"There is no way that the South African government will integrate sports," said the ACCESS spokesman. "Who does Arum think he's kidding?"

The ACCESS spokesman also said that Arum's co-promoter,

Hinault Regains Tour Front Spot  
AVORIAZ, France, July 12 (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault regained the lead in the Tour de France today.

Hinault, trailing Joop Zoetemelk by 49 seconds last night, pulverized the Dutchman and other rivals in the 15th stage from Evian to Morgins-Avoriaz.

The 24-year-old Breton climbed the 34.7 miles to this winter sports resort in one hour 33 minutes 35 seconds, two minutes 37 seconds faster than Zoetemelk and more than three minutes ahead of third-placed Joaquim Agostinho of Portugal.

Hinault now leads by one minute 48 seconds, and few tour experts believe he can be caught before the event ends in Paris on July 22.

## Baylor and Brock Added To All-Star Team Roster

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The California Angels have placed three players, including outfielder Don Baylor, the leader in runs batted in (80), among 12 reserves named to the American League All-Star team.

Second baseman Bobby Grich and catcher Brian Downing also were named from the Angels for the 50th All-Star Game Tuesday night in the Seattle Kingdom.

The New York Yankees had outfielder Reggie Jackson and third baseman Graig Nettles selected for the team by Manager Bob Lemon.

Also chosen were first baseman Cecil Cooper of the Milwaukee Brewers, shortstop Rick Burleson of the Boston Red Sox, catcher Jeff Newman of the Oakland A's, first

Southern Sun, a South African hotel chain, was "nothing more than a front for the government." The South African Council on Sport has charged that Southern Sun has used funds from the Ministry of Information to finance its boxing program. Arum called these charges "preposterous."

Arum acknowledged that it was partly in fear of protest in the United States that he is holding the title fight in South Africa. But the main reason, he said, was "economic."

Tate, who has won all of his 19 professional fights, including an eighth-round knockout of another South African, Kalie Knoetze that vaulted him into the WBA's No. 1 rating, will earn \$400,000. Coetzee, who has won all 22 of his fights, including a startling first-round knockout of Leon Spinks 12 days ago, will make \$300,000.

In addition to television money, Arum is confident of selling out the large stadium, which is used mainly for rugby. For South Africa, which has been banned from the Olympics and most other international events because of its racial policies, the chance of a countryman winning a world title is an event of national importance.

Holmes to Meet Shavers  
NEW YORK, July 12 (UPI) — Larry Holmes, the unbeaten World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, will defend his title against Ernie Shavers on Sept. 28, promoter Don King announced today.

King said that Hawaii, Las Vegas, Cleveland and Seattle are being considered as possible sites for the bout.



Rick Henderson of the A's is out at the plate as he tries to score on a grounder to the Orioles' first baseman, Eddie Murray. Making the disputed tag is catcher Dave Skaggs. Orioles won, 3-1.

## Martinez Leads Orioles Past A's

OAKLAND, Calif., July 12 — Dennis Martinez threw a seven-hitter for Baltimore last night as the Orioles defeated the Oakland A's, 3-1.

Eddie Murray, who had three hits, hit a solo homer — his 10th of the year — in the sixth. Gary Roenicke hit his 15th leading off the seventh and Doug DeCinces' RBI single drove home Murray after he doubled in the fourth.

Mariners 16, Yankees 1  
In Seattle, two-run homers by Ruppert Jones, Bruce Bochte and Leon Roberts backed the three-hit pitching of Floyd Bannister (5-7) to give Seattle a 16-1 victory over New York.

Brewers 2, Blue Jays 1  
In Toronto, Robin Yount tripled in the first, then hit in the 10th and Jim Stanton pitched a five-hitter to give Milwaukee a 2-1 victory over Toronto.

White Sox 5, Rangers 3  
In Chicago, Chet Lemon hit a run-scoring single in the seventh to snap a tie and Lamar Johnson added an RBI single for insurance, carrying Chicago to a 5-3 victory over Texas.

Indians 9, Royals 8  
In Cleveland, home runs by Bob Bonds and Cliff Johnson helped

Major League Standings  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
East  
Milwaukee 41-20 .688  
Pittsburgh 37-24 .606  
Philadelphia 36-25 .589  
St. Louis 35-26 .571  
New York 34-27 .544  
West  
Houston 37-24 .606  
Cincinnati 36-25 .589  
San Francisco 35-26 .571  
San Diego 34-27 .544  
Los Angeles 33-28 .517  
California 32-29 .489  
Texas 31-29 .461  
Seattle 30-30 .433  
Oakland 29-31 .406

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
East  
Baltimore 41-20 .688  
Detroit 37-24 .606  
New York 36-25 .589  
Boston 35-26 .571  
Toronto 34-27 .544  
West  
Los Angeles 37-24 .606  
Oakland 36-25 .589  
Seattle 35-26 .571  
San Francisco 34-27 .544  
San Diego 33-28 .517  
Cleveland 32-29 .489  
Chicago 31-29 .461  
Kansas City 30-30 .433  
Minnesota 29-31 .406  
Milwaukee 28-32 .378

## Pecchi Defeats McEnroe in N.Y. Invitational Event

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT) — In McEnroe, still smarting from loss at Wimbledon and the loss of the English world and number one, he was looking for a friendly hometown win and lost to Victor Pecci, 3-6, 7-6.

McEnroe was still alive in the mid-robin Forest Hills Invitational tennis tournament at the site of the 1984 Olympic Games. In the first round, he was defeated by Pecci, 3-6, 7-6.

McEnroe lost his serve on the 12 points of the tiebreaker. The 22-year-old Pecci ended what he led the most difficult match of the tournament with a sharp forehand return of serve for a winner.

Later, McEnroe lost his temper the press interview, fashing out the fans who had cheered him. Pecci, his only hours last night, said: "He's coming up."

McEnroe said: "He could be a challenge to the rest of us."

Gerulaitis Beats Mayer  
Vitas Gerulaitis had the crowd humming as he swept his way to the final in the evening match, which lasted past midnight.

Pecci, who reached the final of a French Open in June and saved from 35th to 14th in the world computer rankings, was hitting with power. But McEnroe was firing, scoring with smashes and taking cross-court volleys.

Pecci showed no signs of being winded in the second set, playing until he raised his game to take serve and take the set. By the middle of the match the crowd was chanting Pecci's name with a vengeance. McEnroe's parents sat in the stands, looking on with interest.

The third set was full of acrobatic exchanges that drew gasps from the appreciative crowd. The match was the best so far of the tournament, a tennis worthy of the Forest Hills tradition and the \$300,000 prize.

In the first match of the day, the Alexander beat Vijay Amrithan, 6-2, 6-2. In the second Sandy Mayer beat Peter Fleming, 6-2, 7-6.

was Fleming's second loss in the tournament, ending his chances of reaching the semifinals.

"Biggest Crybaby"  
Fleming and his partner, McEnroe, lost their first doubles match to Tilden and Mayer that morning, called Sandy Mayer the "biggest crybaby on the circuit."

CFL Results  
Washington's Generals 39, Houston 19  
New York Jets 27, San Francisco 4

## Nehemiah Puts Record Straight

By Thomas Boswell

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 12 (WP) — At dusk with the last light of day behind the finish line and the oncoming darkness behind the start, Renaldo Nehemiah and Alejandro Casanas got in the blocks.

They did not shake hands. Sixto Escobar Stadium went silent. The high jump stopped. No one wanted to miss the grudge match of the Pan American Games — the showdown between the Nehemiah, ill and shaky, and Casanas, the Cuban who has tried to psyche and intimidate him for days.

The scoreboard reminded the crowd of the event's first two events — a split in a sprint duel between the United States and Cuba.

Evelyn Ashford of the United States had won the 200 meters in 22.24 seconds to go with her 100-meter gold, while Silvio Leonard of Cuba had completed an identical double-gold for men, winning his 200 in 20.37.

Next, the big board flashed the listed world record in the 110-meter hurdles — 13.21 by Casanas, although Nehemiah had smashed that mark in April, May and June with marks that technically are still pending.

"I felt lightheaded in the trials," Nehemiah said. "Tonight I was calm getting in the blocks, back into my pattern. I knew Casanas needed every edge and might try to beat the gun. If he rolled, I was going out, too."

Casanas needed that rolling start, but couldn't get it. Even with

a jump, Nehemiah has caught and passed him four straight times. Nehemiah was even at the first hurdle, in control after three, and romping at the fifth-hurdle midway point.

When Nehemiah crossed the finish, pumping a No. 1 finger over his head, he had beaten Casanas' lifetime best again with a 13.20 clocking and left the Cuban at least three yards behind — a large hurdle margin. Casanas' time was 13.46.

In defeat, Casanas could not bring himself to be gracious. "I admire Nehemiah, but he's not a superman," Casanas said. "Technically, I don't think he is very good."

That did it for Nehemiah, who has simmered ever since Casanas refused to shake his hand during a run-in here on Saturday.

"My form is good enough to win races and set world records," Nehemiah said with perfect self-control. "I can't be that bad. I came here to beat Casanas, when I've been sick and still feel weak. I wanted to face and fight it out. Every race I am running now is like an Olympic final — I want to prove absolutely who is best in the world."

Meanwhile, Matt Centowitz survived a foul claim by Mexico and captured the third gold medal of the night for the United States by winning the 5,000 meters in a rather slow time of 14:01. Herb Lindsay, his teammate, finished second in 14:04.1 and Mexico's Rodolfo Gomez was third in 14:05.

## Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

<p>personal three-game losing streak as Cincinnati defeated St. Louis, 6-1.</p> <p><b>Giants 1, Expos 0</b></p> <p>In Montreal, Mike Ivie hit his 12th home run of the season and John Curtis pitched a four-hit-inning, giving San Francisco a 1-0 decision over Montreal.</p> <p><b>Mets 4, Dodgers 3</b></p> <p>In New York, John Stearns' bases-loaded, single scored Lee Mazzilli in the bottom of the 10th as New York edged Los Angeles, 4-3.</p> <p><b>Pirates 5, Astros 1</b></p> <p>In Houston, Dave Parker and Willie Stargell hit back-to-back home runs to ignite a four-run sev-</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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